Court. It is to consist of a sitting judge of High Court as the Chairman and two sitting or retired judges of High Court as members instead of the Advisory Board consisting of persons qualified to be High Court judges as was provided earlier. Secondly the period within which reference to Advisory Board had to be made was reduced from 3 months to two months.

Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in its judgement on 28.12.1981 passed strictures on the Government for its failure to comply with the constitutent will of the Parliament. In fact, the Government is guilty of contempt of Parliament.

It is amazing that a Constitution Amendment Act passed by Parliament and given assent to by the President in 1979 has not yet been fully implemented. Even the above mentioned judgement of the Supreme Court has failed to move the Govt. in this important matter concerning personal liberty.

I urge the Government to bring into force clause 3 of the Act without any further delay by issuing the necessary notification.

Government cannot be allowed to exercise veto on an Act that has been passed by Parliament and to which the President has given assent.

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**THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1988-89 —GENERAL DISCUSSION**—Contd.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the Budget for 1988-89. It is a progressive and pragmatic budget. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister who is a socialist and a grassroot worker, for commendable indepth exercise under very difficult circumstances. I would like to pay compliments to our leader, the Prime Minister, for having continued to provide a really growth-oriented budget for the 4th year of the Seventh Plan with clear philosophy, direction and determination in regard to Government's policies and programmes in spite of unprecedented drought under which two-third of the country is reeling. The budget aims at promotion of incomes, savings and investments, growth and sustenance of the economy and, reallocation of resources according to the national objectives and priorities. The budget reflects the philosophy, the commitment to socialism, removal of poverty, vigorous pursuit of planned economy and giving commanding heights to the public sector. The direction provides relief to the poor and common man, benefits to the farmers, promotion of village and small industries, the determination for removal of poverty and overall growth and development of the economy and the life of the people. There has been criticism from some Members on the other side of the House as well as others from other forum. They have criticised the budget as a no-growth budget, as a capitalist and monopolistic budget, an escapist budget and not an economist's but a politician's budget. Not being content with that, they have also criticised it as a deficit financing and inflationary budget and have chosen to find India in the debt trap. Some experts and exponents of free enterprise have also questioned the propriety and constitutional validity of the new section 44 AC and 260 provided in the finance Bill of 1988, which are intended to check tax evasion and avoidance. One may refute these charges as politically motivated. But I am surprised that Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee whom I have held in high esteem all these years as an economist has overnight turned to be a politician. Yesterday he started his speech on the Budget asking the Government to resign and concluded by saying that the head of the family should be

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

removed for the crisis in the economy. It is for the House to consider whether it is an economist's objective assessment or a political slogan. I would like to deal with some of the issues in brief. Firstly, in regard to the growth oriented budget. If we see objectively, the budget provides a very sound base for growth and development of the economy. Various kinds of incentives for the growth of agriculture industry, infrastructure and rural development have been given. This budget being a part of the Seventh Plan is and has to be very much in conformity with the objectives of the Seventh Plan. The growth we find 16 per cent stepped up in the Plan outlay and 25 per cent step up in the infrastructure. And 86 per cent of the Plan outlay will be provided for by the year 1988-89, which is a commendable performance since when we had started the Plan, everybody had said that it is a very ambitious Plan and we will not be able to fulfill its requirements. The second aspect is modernisation in agriculture and industry and taking science and technology to the rural areas and to raise the productivity in the field of agriculture by 4 to 5 per cent, and to have a foodgrains production of around 162 million tonnes in the year 1988-89, and the projected figure for the industry is 9 per cent growth in the industrial sector and energy 32 per cent growth with an outlay of Rs. 9196 crores. In the case of coal and lignite, with an investment of Rs. 1773 crores the target for 1988-89 has been kept at 192 million tonnes in place of 182 million tonnes for the current year. In the case of petroleum with an investment of Rs. 3395 crores, additional two million tonnes of crude oil will be produced in 1988-89 reaching the target of 32.18 million tonnes. In the case of transport, there is an investment of Rs. 5573 crores and the railway step up will be 29 per cent with an investment of Rs. 3850 crores and the tonnage increase has been kept to the target of 332 million tonnes with an increase of 12 million tonnes in the coming year. Now with all these figures we say that it is not a growth oriented budget. It shows that we are not talking realistically in the situation and simply saying something which is not correct. In the case of Surface transport with an investment of Rs. 1318 crores, there is a 40 per cent step up in the outlay. Similarly in the case of communications with an outlay of Rs. 1820 crores, there is 44 per cent step up in telecommunications. This is very essential for the entire communication system. In case of science and technology of which we are so proud, we have made a provision of Rs. 751 crore and 20 per cent step-up in the field of atomic energy and space. For social services, there is a provision for Rs. 3268 crores; in education it is Rs. 800 crore; health and family planning, it is Rs. 826 crore; women and child welfare, it is Rs. 235 crore; for the welfare of S/C and S/T, it is Rs. 305 crore; for tribal sub-plan, the provision is Rs. 185 crores. These are the major investments for development and growth. In case of creation of employment opportunities under NREP and RLEGP, the provision is Rs. 529 crore and Rs. 730 crore respectively. Under the IRDP, a total investment of Rs. 8413 crore has sustained 254 million families. For rural water supply and sanitation, there is provision of Rs. 430 crore and 32,698 new villages and 18,500 partially covered villages are expected to be covered during the year 1988-89. The orginal figure of coverage was one lakh; so, we will be reaching that figure, and by the end of the plan, as envisaged in the Plan document, 1,92,000 problem villages will be covered fully.

Some new incentives and initiatives have been provided in the Budget for 1988-89, and we compliment the Finance Minister for his

innovative ideas. As I said earlier, as a grass-root worker, he has understood the problems of the rural people and has given a lot of thrust to socialist ideas in his Budget propositions. A lot of benefit has been given to the farmers. There is reduction of 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent in the interest rate on Crop laons upto Rs. 7500 and Rs. 15,000, for the second crop. This will be a great relief to small farmers. Credit agriculture has been increased by Rs 3000 crore in 1988-89. This is a distinct feature of the Budget for rural people. Then a discount of 7½ per cent has been provided in fertilizer prices. Most of the fertilizer factories have already reduced their prices accordingly. This is quite a commendable step. Jaldhara scheme has been initiated to assist marginal farmers in drought prone areas supplying pump sets to them on nominal rental or lease basis. Then, structural changes have been brought about by covering 15-20 villages by opening rural branches of nationalised banks. These will render better service to rural people, so far as banking sector is concerned. In the field of credit to agriculturists, a National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund has been constituted which will go a long way to help the rural people. Then, National Housing Bank for rural housing has been proposed to be constituted for which Rs. 100 crores have been provided and 100 Nirman Kendras are proposed to be established for low cost housing. This will help the rural people. Similarly, National Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation with Rs. 50 crore to start with, is proposed to be set up to help in raising the share of SC/ST in NREP and RLEGP from 10 to 20 per cent for one million wells during 1988-89. Similarly, so far as Kutir Jyoti is concerned, it proposes to extend single point light to 5 lakh households during 1988-89. It is a very important and positive thrust for rural areas. Similarly, fire insurance at Central Government cost is proposed to cover huts and hutments in rural areas.

In the case of social services, a Social Security Fund is proposed to be set up with a corpus of Rs. 100 crore which would cover the landless labourers, handloom workers, rikshaw pullers, etc. Then, insurance cover at Government cost will be provided to 3 to 4 million IRDP beneficiaries, and the total coverage of insurance will amount to Rs. 3000 crores. This will be applicable in rural areas and is going to provide a great social security to rural people. Similarly, Small Industries Development Bank of India is being established. It will be a great help with single window from where the credit for long-term as well as working capital will be provided to the small scale industries, which has been a demand for a long time.

Savings scheme of Kisan Vikas Patra and national savings schemes of 1987, increase in deduction from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, will also go a long way in providing incentives. Capital market, concessional treatment of capital gains in venture capital companies is also another good feature. Separate exemption of Rs. 3000 under section 80L is also going to give a lot of thrust so far as savings and investments are concerned. Pension schemes for working journalits is a laudable scheme. I will request the hon. Finance Minister to implement it as early as possible. Bank loans to workers for purchase of shares in their own companies, this is a very positive step so far as workers' participation in management is concerned. I hope this scheme will help a lot in the organised sector for the workers to participate in the management of the company. New scheme of foreign currency denominated bonds/deposit certificates for non-residents on

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

non-patriable basis is also a very laudable scheme. There are many other schemes. I would not like to take time of the House by describing features of various schemes, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to the two major issues. One is in regard to deficit financing and I would like to say a few words on this. Any planned process of development requires resorting to deficit financing. However, cautious approach is needed so that it does not fuel inflation. In our country for the last 5 to 6 years, deficit remains between 9 to 10 per cent of the total expenditure. If we see the deficit financing during the First to the Seventh Plan, the same is within limits of 1 per cent to 2 per cent of the G.D.P. which is accepted as reasonable. The next years GDP is estimated at Rs. 3 68,500 crores with deficit of nearly 2 per cent. Therefore, inflationary effect of deficit financing is within reasonable limit. A comparative picture of some countries will not be irrelevant. I want to give these figures because there is nothing unusual and nothing to be alarmed, it is necessary that we have to ensure that alongwith this heavy expenditure we have to contain the price-line and there should not be inflation. Otherwise, the deficit is within the limits. In India, in spite of the various handicaps like droughts and floods in some parts of the country, we have been able to maintain inflation. Here I am quoting from World Development Report 1987, page 120. During 1971-85 Bangladesh inflation rate was 18.5. During 1970-84 Pakistan inflation rate was 10.7. During 1970-85 Kenya inflation rate was 12.0. During 1971-85 Republic of Korea inflation rate was 13.1. During 1970-85 Nigerin inflation rate was 16.5. And during 1970-82 Peru inflation rate was 38.2. It is only in India that it is within single digit figure as expressed in different Economic Survey. Therefore, what is much said about the inflation is not true. An outlay has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan and if we are able to achieve the physical targets, we will be able to contain inflation. There is no reason to be very much worried about it.

Now I come to the point of debt trap. It has been mentioned that our borrowing from abroad as well as India is leading us towards debt trap. In this connection, I would like to mention that in any developing country since endowed with environmental and circumstantial problem had to go in for borrowing to resort to resource mobilisation and for this purpose we have to examine cautiously and objectively our internal and external borrowing. I would like to quote the figures of the World Bank in regard to long-term debt service as percentage of GNP. In Bangladesh in 1985 it was 1.3, in India in 1970 it was 1.1. In 1985, it was 1.4 per cent. In Pakistan, it was 1.9 per cent in 1970; it has gone up to 3.2%. In the case of Sri Lanka, it has gone to 4.1%. Now let us take the total long-term debt service as percentage of export of goods and services which is very important for a developing country. Here we find that in Bangladesh, it is 16.7%. In India, it was 25.1% in 1970; it has come down to 12.7%, which is commendable. In case of Pakistan, it has gone up from 23.5% in 1970 to 30% in the year 1985. In Sri Lanka, it has gone up to 14.7%. So from this angle also, we are better than others.

There is one other more important aspect which has to be covered so far as debt trap is concerned. That is the question of debt from official sources — like from the World Bank, IMF and other sources — whether it is increasing as a ratio of total outlay. In India, in 1970-72, our debt from official sources, i.e. World Bank and others, was, in terms of percentage of the debt outstandings, of the order of 95.2 in 1970-72, which came down to 91.8% in 1980-82. It has further come down to 78% in

1985. In Pakistan, it had been 90.8% in 1970-72, 92.4% in 1980-82 and has gone up again to 92.9% in 1985. Similarly, in Sri Lanka it has also came down.

So far as our own resources from our own institutions like the IDBI, IFCI, ICICI etc. are concerned, our share has increased. That is in 1970-72, our investment was 4.8% which has gone up to 22% in 1985. In Pakistan, it has come down from 9.2% in 1970-72 to 7.1% in 1985. In the case of Sri Lanka, the situation is slightly better.

Therefore what I wanted to say was, that our economy is the best managed so far as borrowings are concerned and there is nothing to be worried about. We are all aware that 94% of the total resources of the Plan outlay are procured within the country. Only 6% is foreign loan. And in that foreign loan also, progressively our own contribution is increasing and our dependence decreasing, though in quantum terms it may be a larger amount. This is what I wanted to mention.

One other aspect that I would like to mention is in regard to direct taxes. Madam, I compliment the hon. Finance Minister that in keeping with the spirit of the long-term fiscal policy, no structural changes have been made so far as direct taxes are concerned. The relief granted to the middle class by raising the standard deduction from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 and the limit from 30% to 33.1/3% is very commendable. It would help a large number of people, particularly the salaried class of assessees.

In regard to continuance of surcharge, there has been criticism that the Centre is trying to deny the benefit to the States. In fact the surcharge is entirely earmarked for drought relief operations and the entire funds collected will go for drought relief to the States.

So far as the other part is concerned, I mentioned earlier in regard to section 44AC and 206C that there has been an unintended criticism, or I would say, without going into depth, a lot of controversy is going on that the States share is being snatched away and that will create a problem. It is not so. These two sections have been brought after a careful and detailed study when large scale evasion of taxes was going on. In order to ensure that such evasions do not take place, particularly in the case of alcoholic liquor, forest produce, scrap or waste etc. we have had a detailed study. I would like to cut short to say that there have been investigations by the Department from time to time. In a large number of cases it has been found that in the case of those people whom now we are trying to charge 60 per cent, this 60 per cent is about one-third of the total sales they make. Therefore, actually the range of taxation or the amount on which tax will be paid is 20 to 24 per cent. On that 50 per cent tax, the highest rate means that it will be about 10 per cent to 12 per cent. So, it is not on a high side.

I would like to give one example without giving the name of the enterprise. One enterprise in Madras had a concealed income of Rs. 1,78,56,000, and they were dealing in this kind of goods. They accepted evasion of Rs. 1,67,80,000. Therefore, there is a large scale evasion. The States are not being benefited. If the Central Government collects the amount, 85 per cent of it goes to the States. So, where is the difficulty? If there is a progressive measure to check evasion and this percentage basis is already there, there is no question of constitutional validity and all that. We have got such a

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

system in which for shipping and some other categories of assessees per centage basis is taken and the actual profit is not worked out. Therefore, this is going to help boosting of the revenue as well as it will certainly help in curtailing the large scale evasion and avoidance of tax. I think, nobody in this House would like to help or assist avoidance of tax.

So far as the legal aspect is concerned, I think, it is perfectly within the powers of the Government to raise such matters after taking the Law Ministry's opinion. If the court tomorrow says that some part of it is not valid, it will be looked into.

I have a few suggestions to make at the end, Madam. In regard to two, three aspects I would like to give suggestions. One is in regard to the tax base. The tax base of the direct taxes should be broadened. In brief, I would like to say that we should have an effective door-to-door survey, and under the tax net we should bring more people who are liable to pay tax. There should not be any leniency to those who evade tax and don't pay tax. Very strict measures should be adopted so far as the tax-evasion is concerned particularly when the new Act provides that all the returns will be accepted and that only 5 per cent will be taken for random sampling. Therefore, it is very necessary that the tax machinery must act very effectively. Similarly, the indirect tax base should be also further rationalised, and it should also be broad-based. We should have effective machinery both for the direct taxes and the indirect taxes. Thereby we will be able to collect more taxes. For instance, in the case of direct taxes last year, we collected Rs. 6,028 crores. This year's target is Rs. 6,382 crores. This has been revised to Rs. 7,000 crores I understand that the collection has been nearly Rs. 700 crores more than that last year up to the 31st of March this year. I hope that the Department, by efforts, commendable efforts, will be able to reach this target of Rs. 7,000 crores. The next year's Budget estimate of Rs. 7,700 crores, we should be able to achieve. Not only should we achieve but we should go beyond Rs. 8,000 crores. In fact, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister for effective implementation of the tax laws, the new laws. By effective administration it should be possible to reach Rs. 10,000 crores so far as direct taxes are concerned by the end of the Plan, that is, by the year 1989-90. All efforts should be made in that direction.

The other suggestion is, so far as the deficit is concerned, it has to be contained, and the prices have to be contained. For that it is essential that the Government expenditure at all levels must be curtailed. There must be a sense of urgency and awareness on the part of each and every person in the Government and outside the Government also. I would say that the public also should consider that when two-thirds of the country is reeling under drought and difficulties, it is our national duty to ensure that the wasteful expenditure and avoidable expenditure should be curtailed. There must be very planned and systematic efforts on the part of the Government to achieve this. My next suggestion is about the capital utilisation in the public sector. Since Mr. Jagesh Desai has spoken about the public sector's achievements, I would like to say only one thing about it. Capital utilisation is a must. Efficiency and profitabilty of this sector has to be increased. We have invested much more money in the public sector during the Seventh Five-Year Plan than during any other plan period. Therefore, it should achieve those goals.

Similarly, performance of the State Government undertakings also requires a lot of improvement because they are also incurring losses. The performance of the State Electricity Boards and State Transport Corporations must also be improved. It is very essential. It would help the State Governments in achieving their goals.

The monitoring of these programmes must be very effective at the State Government level, at the project level itself and also at the Central Government level. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will ensure that this is being done.

One thing I have found is that the growth in agriculture, industry and rural development will only help in achieving sustained economic growth. The rural and cottage industries having more potential must be given encouragement. For instance, in the case of khadi and village industries with Rs. 500 crores of investment the employment generated is 42 crores, whereas in the organised industries public sector with investment of about Rs. 60,000 crores, employment generated is only of the order of 21 lakhs. Therefore, it is essential that small-scale and cottage industries are given a lot of incentive.

Lastly, whatever concessions have been announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget — which are in large number — they should be implemented faithfully and well in time. The concessions given on fertilisers are very commendable, but there are many schemes which linger on and take a long time to fructify. I would like to say that most of the schemes in whose case legislative measure is not required should be implemented within one month. At the maximum they should be implemented within three months. And where legislative measures are required, as far as possible, legislative measures should be brought in the Parliament within the current session itself or at the latest they should be brought by the Monsoon session. For instance, in the speech of the Prime Minister as Finance Minister last year at paragraph 26 about the rural housing, it was mentioned that it should be done on priority basis and Rs. 100 crores had been provided for it. Now, we find the same aspect has been dealt with in paragraph 29 of the Finance Minister's speech this year. Of course, the Act has now come into force, but it has been delayed very much. Now, it is said that it will start functioning. So one year has been taken to make the scheme function. When the approach is so laudable and when it comes from the Finance Minister or from the Prime Minister, it must be implemented faithfully. Justice delayed is justice denied. Therefore, it is very essential that all those who are responsible for this delay are made accountable. We must be sincere in our efforts and wherever commitments are made by the Finance Minister in the Budget speech, they must be faithfully and timely implemented. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this matter also.

With these words. I pay my compliments to the Finance Minister for his very socialistic and judicious budget, a budget for the health of the poorest of the poor, for the farmer, for the rural people, for small artisans, for workers in the small-scale industries and for common people in general. Therefore, I support the Bill once again.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): The Budget presented by Shri N. D. Tiwari, is a sugar-coated bitter pill. It is not only a sugar-coated bitter pill, but also it speaks volumes of the sense of humour of

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

the Finance Minister. I would like to show how it is sugar-coated. He says:

> "There can be no better auspicious occasion than the Government's Annual Budget to exempt Sindoor, Kajal, Alta and Mahavar —the age-old symbols of glorious and devout womanhood — from taxation," Madam, mark it "and, accordingly I hereby do so by proposing to fully exempt these from excise duty."

I would have appreciated his concern for womanhood in this country, if he had gone in for some substantial concessions for womanhood. He is only talking in terms of alta, kajal and so or and so forth. What will be the total consumption of alta, kajal, etc., in this great country? I think if the Minister gives me the figure, I will be most happy about it. This is one such instance of sugar coating.

Then, after women, he has got concern for children. Which children? He says: "As a measure of providing a little more happiness and education among children, I propose to completely exempt from excise duty toys, like toy scooters, toy pedal cars, dolls, toy musical instruments, scale models, recreational models etc. and inexpensive pencil sharpeners". What per centage of the school going children and what cross section of the society will have access to these things? Therefore, by providing such concessions which are apparently trying to meet the needs of a cross section of the society, he is trying to give a bitter pill.

I would have gone on to talk about the frying pans to saucepans but I will not do so. What per centage of people will have access to frying pans, to sauce pans? He has concern for them.

I would have gone on to talk about wall clocks and quartz clocks especially for politicians but will not do so. How many even afford the small alarm time-pieces, what to talk of wall clocks? Therefore, I would like to state at the outset that the Finance Minister tried to buy a large section of the population with such trivial small sized concessions to them while he is not thinking in terms of any substantive benefits to these sections.

Having stated this, I would like to come to a more important point. Budget after budget and more particularly this budget has been having a hit at the States. Before I go into what has been stated about the budget proposals and how they are affecting the States, I would like to take from the document itself. In the year 1987-88 among the taxes which the Government of India collected, Rs. 192 crores out of Rs. 514 crores went to the States. In the current budget just Rs. 28 crores out of Rs. 615 crores will go to the States. When it comes to the income tax, Rs. 10 crores charged, netted by the Union Government will have no share. On the other hand, according to the Budget at a Glance, there will be minus Rs. 94 crores of the share of the States which means they will have to shell down. This is one instance as to how there has been continuous shrinking of the shares of the States in terms of the Union finances.

Then, Madam, in the total expenditure outlay of Rs. 73,560 crores, transfer to the States will account for about Rs. 26,348 crores for 1988-89 and amounts to 33 per cent. In the previous year, out of Rs. 66,161 crores, Rs. 24,870 crores was the share of the States and it works out to 37.6 per cent. Even from that point of view there has been a shrinking of the share. When it comes to the question of the gross revenue and the States' share, it has come down to 40 per cent, a

fact which has been made clear in the recent National Development Council meeting also.

I have given three instances but I do not want to go into the details which I have done last year. I could have done that also but these documents themselves show how the resource crunch has affected the budget proposals of the Finance Minister, Madam, I will 1.00 P.M. read three statements of a particular Chief Minister. "He says that in the central Budget proposals for the year 1988-89, an additional revenue of Rs. 10 crores from income tax could go only to the Centre". This is one statement made by one Chief Minister. Then the Chief Minister also referred to a new levy on the transfer of wealth through inheritance which he said was nothing but estate duty in another form. The old estate duty was sharable with the Centre but the new wealth tax is not. The Chief Minister contended like this. The third statement is, this trend, if continued, will seriously affect the economic viability of all the States. Madam Deputy Chairman, if I reveal as to who is this Chief Minister, he is not the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he is not the Chief Minister of Karnataka, he is not the Chief Minister of West Bengal but he is the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the Chief Minister who was occupying one of the highest positions in this very Government. This is what he has to say. I have deliberately chosen to quote what has been stated by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Therefore, I would ask the Finance Minister to seriously consider this. Similarly, other Chief Ministers also have stated that there is a need for a share in the public borrowings. After all the resource mobilization and the plan effort and the development effort have to be a cooperative effort between the Union and the States and if that is to happen, there has to be a share for States in the public borrowings.

Secondly, we have tried to solve the problem of resource crunch of the Union by permitting the public sector undertakings of the Central Government to float bonds. But the public sector undertakings of the State Governments are denied this facility. Therefore, they have essentially to depend on the resources of the States which are meagre as such or they will not have to undertake any responsibility. Therefore, if the logic permits, if the public sector undertakings of the Central Government can have this facility, what difficulty will be there for the State public sector undertakings also to have this facility?

Thirdly, a point which exercised the minds of this House a little while ago in the Question Hour, namely, the need for restoring the primacy to household savings as a source of resource mobilisation for the States and that can be done only if small savings are given back the primacy, the Indira Vikas Patra and such other things. The provident fund accounting procedure which has been introduced has reduced the share of the States. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether he will consider this.

Finally, Madam, day in and day out, we hear that the States have been failing to mobilise resources but when they ask the Government of India to give certain facilities by which they can mobilise resources and this request has been coming from almost all the States, it has been pending with the Union Government for at least two or three years. Since I have come, I had occasions and other friends had occasions to raise this issue, namely, permission to levy consignment tax. Will the Finance Minister consider the possibility of allowing the consignment tax facility to the State Governments so that they can come

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

forward with the resource mobilization? I would like to have a categorical answer from him.

Then comes the overdraft facility. The States have been requesting for extension of the period from 8 days to 15 days and not even asking for the raising of it. Of course, they have been asking for the raising of it. Even this facility is denied to the States under the name of financial discipline. I would like to know from the Finance Minister: is the financial discipline applied only in the case of State Governments? Is there no financial discipline for the Central Government? Can the deficit go up continuously? I will go into it a little later. Why is this financial discipline talked about only in terms of States?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: And not in terms of the Centre.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Therefore, the cooperative federalism which is the corner-stone of the working of this country is being hit, hit very badly, by the Union Government. You do not want cooperative federalism. You want to impose gradually your mandate, your will, over every body else and you want everbody to be servient to you. I think that is not good for the development of the country.

Then I come to the point of ways and means of advances. The Minister stated,

> "The hon. Members will be happy to know that the Reserve Bank is raising from tomorrow the ways and means limits by 40 per cent over the limits prevailing prior to October, 1986.

Madam, there was a question on the very next day and I had the occasion to press for a piece of information and I could get the information. Madam, in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the Minister stated that the ways and means advance position allowed was Rs. 60 crores. But it was Rs. 63 crores, if I remember correctly, before October 1986. It does not matter. I asked him on the next day of the Budget, on the 1st, when the question came up. He said this facilty is Rs. 75.23 crores for Andhra Pradesh. If Rs. 60 crores was the limit, 40 per cent of that will not lead only to Rs. 75 crores. Then, I would also ask one more question. Why did you choose October 1986? Why did you not choose 27th or 28th of February 1988? What is the sanctity? Only because of what has been pressed and what has been given. By way of some additional limt exemptions, they want to regularise it. Nothing more than that. Therefore, from all these points of view, it is very evident that the Government of India, the Union Government, are not interested in taking along with them the State Governments in their resource mobilisation, in their development efforts, in their efforts to see that growth rates are maintained. So, this is the first point I would like to make, Madam.

Then comes the deficit. Madam, in the year 1987-88, the Budget estimate of deficit was Rs. 5688 crores. In the revised estimates, it is given as Rs. 6080 crores. But in the document it is shown as Rs. 6230 crores in the name of increase in RBI credit. That means this Rs. 6230 crores which is the credit of the RBI could be considered as the deficit. And in the present year, the deficit is stated at Rs. 7484 crores. Madam, the Minister may legitimately claim that we had promised to maintain, like King Canute and tried to maintain like King Canute and maintained, perhaps, like King Canute the deficit limit. I do not know. How could you do it? If you have to maintain the present level, it is almost Rs. 2000 crores more than what it was. You will have to resort to some of the things which you did last year. Are you prepared to do them? You rais-

ed the administered prices on coal, steel, edible oils, pulses, sugar and so forth. And the amount is estimated to be Rs. 2250 crores and for the current year, for part of the current year, it is about Rs. 480 crores. That is, you made Rs. 480 crores to meet this, at the cost of the common man, at the cost of the States. Because you raised the administered prices, the States do not have any share. The States are suffering.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): It goes to the industry.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I think there is no occasion for me because I do not want to lose my time. Otherwise I am prepared to sit with you and prove it. Mr. Jagesh Desai says this as though industry is the prerogative of the Union Government. Therefore, there is nothing there and they do not have anything for the development of industry Therefore, let us not talk about it.

Now, you are resorting to this unethical practice mainly because you want to avoid Excise Duties in which there is a share for the State Governments. So, that was our amount. The second amount that they made up is Rs. 500 crores. Do you know how? By a unilateral increase in the liquidity ratio of banks by generating reserves. That is about Rs. 500 crores. Then, market borrowings came to, I think, Rs. 700 crores or so and then there were bonds and then there were supplementary demands for grants. With all these put together, which were not there in the Budget, they were not able to contain it at Rs. 5,688 crores, but they had to go up to Rs. 6,523 crores or Rs. 6,500 crores, whichever figure may be claimed by them. That means that even when they could resort to all these things, they could not contain the deficit within the limits for which the Prime Minister of this country had said, "When I say, I say it.". If you want, I will read out the Budget speech by him. Simply saying "I do not like deficits" will not solve the problem. He did not like the deficits last year and he had only Rs. 5,688 crores as deficit and he said that he would halt at that stage. But this year he permitted his colleague, the Finance Minister, to have a higher deficit of Rs. 7,484 crores. Either the Prime Minister likes it or there is no commitment on the part of the Prime Minister when he says, "I do not like deficits". Otherwise, Madam, he would not have permitted it. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister how he is going to contain this deficit even at this figure of Rs. 7,484 crores. I have given you the figures in my speech also, Mr. Minister, while participating in the discussion on the Supplementary Grants and I have given you figures to show as to how your deficit is not going to remain there in spite of what you have done. Therefore, I would like to put a specific question on this point.

Then comes the question of growth rate. It is a very interesting phenomenon. With regard to the agricultural growth rate in terms of production, I think there has been a thrust in their policy in the meeting of the National Development Council which was hurriedly called after two years. You see, there was a two-year period when there was no meeting of the NDC. But it was called to impress upon the world that there is a need for agricultural production and that was stated there. There were occasions when I had pointed out during my participation in various discussions, when I was participating in the discussion on water resources, in the discussion on agricultural production, in the discussion on such other items, as to how the Government was slipping in agricultural production and said that they should not have this type of a complacent attitude. At that time, you brushed it aside saying that it

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

is always the Opposition's criticism and all that. But, at that time, I had the occasion to tell as to what the shortfall was. I am prepared to accept that there was drought. I am prepared to accept the shortfall because of the drought. The expected production by the end of the current year would be of the order of 162 million tonnes. Even in the best of years we had reached only 154 million tonnes. Therefore, there was always a shortfall of eight million tonnes. Added to it is the fact—I am prepared to accept it—is that there has been a deficit arising out of the drought—with the result that today the deficit is of the order of 32 million tonnes and the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and the Government of India tell me that they would be able to reach 175 million by the end of two years! I will go into the facts to prove that they do not have any such intention. I have calculated what the additional amount is which you have given for all these things. You say you have given 40 per cent more. But you have changed the norms. You have included irrigation in it and when it is increased to 40 per cent in the agricultural sector, that is not the actual fact. If you take the irrigation sector last year, it would not be 40 per cent that you talk of. Therefore, I would like to know how you are going to do it. Madam, the growth rate in agricultural production in 1984-85 was 4.6 per cent, was —5.6 per cent in 1985-86, was the same in 1986-87 and, in 1988, as per the document, it will be —8 to —10 per cent. About figures in concrete terms, I have already given. Therefore, what special efforts is the Minister coming forward to suggest? You don't do even some of the basic things. When the State Governments want to make efforts to improve your efforts by going in for irrigation projects, you don't even clear them. In the name of environmental factors or forest factors you don't even clear them. But, at the same time, you will tell the world at large that you are going to increase agricultural production. I don't know how?

Now, comes the industry. The Minister claims that in spite of a drought, in spite of bad production in agriculture, there has been an increase in industrial production, namely, 8.7 per cent in 1985-86, 9.1 per cent in 1986-87 and 10.2 per cent in 1987-88. Madam, for argument's sake I accept for these figures. What are the components of industry which are contributing to this? Electronics? Computers? Automobiles? And so forth. What has been the contribution of wage goods What has been the contribution of capital goods into this industrial production? If the Minister gives me the figures, then I will look at them. As per the information that is available to me, these are luxury things, fancy things, which are being produced. We are reeling under all sorts of constraints. In an answer to a question I was told that cellular phones will be installed in the rural areas, that cellular phones will be installed in the Bombay Mahanagar Nigam. Naturally, if you bring technology, if you produce next year, will you be able to say that the industry has developed much more? But what is the advantage of it? Therefore, I would like to ask you, when will you have clear priorities even in the industrial production which will plough back to the common man?

Then come the inflation and deficit financing. The wholesale price index, as claimed by the Economic Survey, has gone up to 9.8. But I read in some document — I was not able to lay my hands on it — that it went up to 10.3 on February 24 and the consumer price index has gone up to 9.6. Then, how will this deficit which had been imposed in this Budget affect this price? Ravi Batra, the noted economist — I do not ap-

prove of his policies and I don't approve of his economics — in his interview had this to say. A questioner asked him: Look, about two years ago with a much smaller outlay a bigger deficit could be absorbed, and how do you say that with a much bigger outlay the deficit could not be absorbed? Ravi Batra had to say that there will be the cumulative cascading effect this year. Therefore, there is every possibility of falling into the trap. He has got a great admiration for this country and says that in the 21st century it will be a super power. While he is forecasting doom elsewhere he is forecasting a great future for this country. And even such a person had to say that there will be the cascading effect and the deficit of two or three consecutive years will have such adverse effect that the common man in this country will reel under the deficit. There will be greater inflation. I do not want to quote from other economists. I have some information, but I won't go to that.

Now, about the debt trap, I think I could quote only those who have got an intimate understanding of the economy, being a part of the Government machinery. I am quoting Dr. S. R. Rao of the Reserve Bank of India. He says:

> "I may define the internal debt trap as a situation when, the capacity of the market to respond to Government's borrowings also being limited, the amount borrowed might be just sufficient to meet with the debt servicing burden. After this threshold, the country would enter into an internal debt trap, that is, the borrowing would not be sufficient enough to meet even debt servicing charges."

This is what Dr. S. R. Rao says. Mr. A. Seshan, another officer of the Reserve Bank of India comes to the same conclusion. He says that the annual interest payment of market borrowing will exceed the annual net market borrowing by 1992-93. This is the position. I do not want to quote others. I have information about others also. But I do not want to quote them. Especially I would have quoted Mr. Gurumurthy. I hope my friend Mr. Matto had occasion to quote him. I think still it better to quote him even though he is a persona non grata. "There are two types of things. One is debt which is accruing as a result of it. The second is on account of the need for payment by the Union Government on account of Provident Fund, Small Savings, etc. All this put together, in the year 1988-89, the total interest is 14100 crores of rupees. The amount is Rs. 2,24,000 crores. Therefore, the document says that there will be fresh borrowings of 27,000 crores.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I have great respect for the learned Professor who is also very well-versed in economics. I would like just to enrich my knowledge. It could also help me in formulating my reply. I would like to know from him (a) how much deficit is permissible? How much deficit would be permissible under the existing Indian economic conditions? Secondly what would be the upper limit of interest that could be managed? He is mentioning that we have to pay for borrowing. How much interest does he think is reasonable or permissible? What should we do to cut down this payment of our interest? What are the safe limits of borrowings? On the one hand, we say that we should allow for more savings for the Centre and the States. Now, saving is borrowing. It is a loan from the people to the Government, either the State Government or the Central Government. He has criticised me. Now, could you tell me what is the alternative regarding these vital questions?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: The answer to your first question is that deficit should not be more than 2 percent. The answer to the second question flows from the first. Once you have limited your borrwings, accordingly it will go down. I would like to say one thing. There are 22 business houses in this country which have grown mani-fold in their incomes as a result of the answer given by you on the floor of the House. If these 22 houses — I am giving only one example — don't contribute to, and if you are not prepared to take hard decisions of asking them to contribute to, by way of taxation, I think you will never be able to make it. That means that you should not only have an eye on the elections. The elections will be round the corner.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Do you want to kill the goose that lays the golden egg?

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Unfortunately, Mr. Matto whether they are laying egos or they are laying something else is for you to decide. They are not contributing. I contend they are not contributing. They have been depriving the development process of this country. On the other hand, I can cite examples as to how they are trying to kill the public sector even because they became competitive. I will come to that a little later. Therefore, there is no problem about raising resources, and again you have to think in terms of redrafting of priorities even in terms of industrialisation. All the while all the Members on the other side go on quoting figures from a period, namely 1977 to 1980. But I would like to ask them to read the document on small scale industries of that particular period and it should not have been given the go by. Now, according to Mr. Gurumurthy, the assets as on today are Rs. 1,84,100 crores and liability to pay is of the order of Rs. 2,24,180 crores. Therefore there is a bankruptcy of Rs .40,000 crores. It is for you to refute. If the figures are wrong, when you are giving the answer kindly come with accurate figures.

Now, I will come to the concept of competitive populism. The States are being accused of indulging in competitive populsim. I would like to ask the Minister what are the various high-sounding terms which have been used by the Minister in his budget proposal and what do they mean? They mean nothing else but competitive populism. If you indulge in this and say it is not populism, then you have no right to talk if somebody else does the things which are much better articulated than what has been given to those people. Therefore, let us not take the highest forums for making politics out of it, whether it is the Prime Minister, whether it is the Finance Minister, whether it is the Planning Minister or whether it is a Chief Minister. Let them not take any serious forums of discussion for politics being introduced. Kindly do not do it. I will say that what is being derieded as populism, is the little thing that you can do for crores of people.

Madam, Deputy Chairman, in answere to a question in this very House Mr. Imti has stated that the people who are below poverty line as on today is 37.4 per cent in the cow-belt, in the Hindi hinterland. It varies even up to 49 point some per cent in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar I think. Therefore in a country with this huge population who are below poverty line, if they are given some attention, I do not think any Government has got a right to call that populism. Therefore, I would like the Minister to resist and desist from indulging in that type of statements, namely, the competitive populism, etc.

Madam, let me come to the final point, namely, the anti-poverty programmes. Now I have got two Budget documents.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No time for your other colleague will be left now.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Madam, you will be considerate to the other colleague also.

Madam, for the rural development which is the thrust of the so-called anti-poverty programmes, there has been a rise of Rs. 200 crores and when you are talking about galvanising the rural sector, the agricultral sector, so that they can become effective partners in the pilgrimage of development, we have only increased by 200. When it comes to the question of defence, last year I had an occasion to talk on defence, but for want of time I am not talking on defence otherwise I would have proved how in the case of defence you have saved Rs. 13,000 crores, which is Rs. 1000 crores more than what it was last year. But you also have another item which makes it Rs. 14,031 crores. So, the budget of Defence is Rs. 14,031 crores; you have conveniently separated the two and you have given the second figure.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirtyone minutes past one of the clock.

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The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock, the **Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai)**: in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Lakshmanna to continue. Your party has got about 45 minutes and you have already taken 37 minutes.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Sir, 45 minutes for me and ten-fifteen minutes for my colleague.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was talking about the anti poverty programme and in that connection I had said that the total increase towards that programme has been of the order of Rs. 200 crores. It will come to something like that and you are very liberal in giving greater amounts. I would like to ask specifically, what happened to the Indira Awas Yojna? As you are aware, this programme was launched in the previous budget with about Rs. 125 crores. I was looking for this particular programme in the current budget. There is no mention about it. Therefore, does the Minister and the Government think that by providing Rs. 125 crores, all the houses for all those who are shelterless have been built and by the time you march to 21st century, everybody will be having a roof over his head? So, I would like to ask, what happened to the Indira Awas Yojna? If the programme is still on, what is the amount that has been allocated for this programme in the current year?

Now, Sir, I am, sometimes, unable to understand the priorities of this Government. Population has been galloping in spite of what has been done over the last 35-36 years. But when it comes to the question of priority, we find technological missions for oilseeds, for telecommunications and so on and so forth. You do not think in terms of a mission approach for reducing the population of this country. All along we have been hearing that you want to make this a peoples' movement. If reduction of population and population control has to become movement of the people that is possible only when you show your concern also. You have a concern, through Technology Mission, for tele-communication, but you do not have concern for family welfare and population control. Therefore, I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether he would be consi-

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

dering the possibility of having a mission approach for reducing the population. Unless that is done, all the growth which may be generated otherwise will be offset by the population. Especially this become more obvious in the case of shelter, food and clothing, the three essential ingredients of any decent human existence.

As I have already made it clear, it might be a miracle if we are able to attain 175 million tonnes target in foodgrains with the type of tardy effort that is being made, in spite of the high-sounding slogans and high-sounding speeches that have been delivered. If this shortfall which is there in foodgrains is coupled with the number of those who are shelterless, I think the problem will be astounding. Therefore, I would like to, once again, ask the Minister whether he is considering in terms of a mission approach for reduction in population and whether he will think in terms of allocating a little more funds before he replies to the discussion on the Budget.

Then comes the whole question of strategy. I have read a few articles that there is no direction, the entire approach which is evident in the present Budget, lacks strategy. What is it that you want to achieve? If it is the strategy, as is being continuously claimed, to bring about a society on socialistic pattern and if there has to be a fair distribution of wealth that is generated, I would like to know whether it is possible with a trend of privatisation. There has been accent on privatisation. We have already heard that a public tor undertaking namely Scooters dia Ltd., is being handed ove the private sector...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MA[illegible] which is a good step more.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: It may be a good step for you, but it is not a good step for the country. It may be strengthening the hands of such people who want to act as leeches to suck the blood of this country, but it is not for the wellbeing of the people of the country.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Let us see that.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I had an occasion much earlier to warn about this type of possibility when such persons were kept at the helm of affairs. One was appointed as the Chairman of Air-India, as the Chairman of the Indian Airlines and *that gentleman who heads one of* those organisations is the one who is working for slowly taking it over. So what type of confidence can be there in the people that these people who have been put at the helm of affairs will work for the betterment of that public sector undertaking. Therefore, I would like to ask this thing from the hon. Minister. Not only that, even they would like to throw open some of the core sector things. They do not even mind throwing open the defence sector for private capital, *private investment and privatisation*. Therefore I would like to ask the Minister what the strategy is. You spell out the strategy that these are our one, two, three, four or five goals. In this Budget and its exposition in the overall philosophy, I think the long-term fiscal policy has been given a go-by. When I tried to read the present Budget and the long-term fiscal policy and the type of thrusts which are indicated therein, I found them at variance. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister to kindly let us know what the strategy is and how that strategy would be realised by the philosophy, by the fiscal policy that is evident from the Budget. That is the other point I would like to make. I don't want to go into the imports and exports because we have...

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Their policy is on the anvil.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: All the policies are on the anvil. Un-

fortunately, this Government has an Industry Minister who is not even prepared to commit for tomorrow, an Industry Minister who wants to live only for the present. He is not prepared to commit as to what the position will be tomorrow. Therefore, on the anvil is, perhaps, only the continuation of this Government, and people like you who are supporting this Government are, perhaps, adding to this type of situation.

The import level which was advocated for the entire Plan, I think, has almost been reached. For the next two years you have no option but to have imports which is evident from the Budget speech. If that is the case, what will be its impact upon the Seventh Plan, what will be the impact upon the exchange position etc., I think the Minister will have to explain to the country. According to our understanding, the trade balance position will be very delicate, and the foreign exchange reserves will come down, and if they have to be augmented, stepped up, then, you will immediately talk in terms of exports.

When we talk about the exports, what is it that you are exporting? If you export only the raw materials all the while and get them back as finished products paying a higher price, I don't think it is a sound policy. Therefore, I would like to ask: what is your thrust in R & D? We want the huge public sector which you are having to grow. I am one of those who are wedded, dedicated to the concept of public sector. Therefore, I want it to grow. It does not, however, mean that I stand for inefficiency. Please bring about efficiency. I don't have any objection. But what is the R & D effort? What is the indigenisation efforts? How long will it take for us to be in the competition, in the world competition in those areas? That is possible only when there is stepping up of R & D. I would like to know from the Minister the amounts that have been allocated. I think, you have time, two or three days. Try to find out the amounts that have been allocated during the current year for R & D in different sectors and how that will create a base for indigenisation for the future.

I think, if all these various aspects are taken into consideration, this Budget needs radical redrafting. Unless you are prepared to do it, by giving sops to gullible sectors you will not be able to take the country into the 21st century. You may take only some sectors into the 21st century, which you are favouring which is very evident from the industrial production. But a large part of the country may remain virtually, I am saying, in the 1st century of the 2nd century A.D. There are certain tribal belts in the country, which have not been brought into focus, into the main stream of civilisation, the sentinelis and jarwas in the Andamans and even in other areas. Therefore, if you want to take the entire country into the 21st century, you will have to change, redraft your strategies, and then you have to work for that assiduously, not merely throw a few lollipops here and there and satisfy some people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having called me.

I have listened with attention to the speech of my learned colleague, Prof. Lakshmanna. The difficulty, Mr. Vice-Chairman, with academicians is that their approach is of a totally different nature.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: They are theoretical.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You want a paraphrase. I talk with him. He understands English. It does not require a Kashmiri to paraphrase my speech.

So, Sir, what I want to bring to my friend's notice is that I fully un-

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

derstand his apprehension, his conscious desire to bring matters to the notice of the Government. But, basically the problem of presenting a budget is very difficult. It is not easy and with three droughts at the back it is very very difficult. For my Professor's information, I have listened to every Budget since I was elected to this House in 1967. I may have my own differences with the Finance Minister or with the Government on certain basic issues, But I may point out I have heard many eminent economists. as Finance Minister, Many eminent politicians as Finance Minister and to two Prime Ministers as Finance Minister. We do respect the old stalwarts here as Finance Minister. But Mr. Tiwari has found a very ready response and popular support to his Budget. I am very happy to say that it is a very spontaneous and popular support to his Budget. He has not spared any section of the community in giving something to save or in giving some succour or just like that. After three droughts and no rain it is just like spreading rose water on those who need it. If I really wanted to enumerate how many concessions he has announced, it would take some time. But Mr. Tiwari is a socialist and you know socialists are more idealists trying in their own larger atmophere to bring about an ideal society in the whole world But I think Mr Tiwari must have been given ample support by Mrs Tiwari who is also a doctor by profession, because many items which are included for exemption are those that are for the benefit of the housewife. Moreover medical facilities are also included in it. Not only the stainless steel utensils, kumkum, kajal and many many things. The list of items which Shri Tiwari has given relief to is quite large and I think Mr. Tiwari has done a good job. I am quite aware of the difficulties in which he was asked to prepare the Budget. Moreover, in a third world country like India, as my friend has rightly pointed out, with overflowing populations many problems come in. When I say that various concessions have been given, I agree with the first speaker from my party, Mr. Thakur, who stated that these concessions are to be implemented. For that we should not depend only on the bureaucracy. I would request my young friend, the Finance Minister here, that in the implementation of a good policy, the association of a party worker is very necessary. It is not the bureaucracy which rules; it is not the bureaucracy which brings the scheme in all the block development processes, it is the party worker whose participation is very much necessary.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I thank the hon. Member for this suggestion. May I say that we would like here to have the support and involvement to begin with of MPs of my party, who are committed to the philosophy of the Budget and generally to all the Members of Parliament because all of us share the common objectives and fundamental thinking. This is very important. I would like all of you to get involved in this and support us in this task.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इतनी बात कहने के लिए भी मंत्री जी कंजूसी कर गए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : उन्होंने आपके बारे में बताया है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : उनकी पार्टी के एम० पी० जो हैं वे करते हैं और हम लोग जो हैं कम नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)..

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Thank you Mr. Faleiro. I appreciate your assurance.

Before I came to this session, I visisted some of the drought-hit areas of our State and met the Block Development Officers and the Project Officers and what I found was sche-

mes were ample and funds were provided by the Central Government and the State Government in spite of the resources crunch. On that day I explained when I was talking on the developmental matters that one Project Officer for a district like Sangli with 8 crores of population divided in about ten talukas what best he can do to implement anti-poverty programmes. I just asked him: How do you identify the poor people? He said "Sir, how it is possible to identify for any old person like me? We ask either teachers or some such people who are concerned and they identify poorer people." I asked him: Are they discussed in the Gram Panchayat meetings? He said "I do not know, Sir. The Gram Panchayat rarely meets nowadays. Even if it meets in the evening, nothing can be done. In the rural areas, no meeting in the night is a worthwhile attempt" So these are certain difficulties and what Prof. Lakshmanna has said is quite justified. It will be better that a person like Mr. Pitroda who has been given assignment to have five technological missions is there to deal with these things. Apart from population, these anti-poverty programmes form the corner-stone of our entire policy and some such missions with a zeal, with a managerial aspect and management aspect are to be involved in this long with party cadres whoever they are and wherever they are.

Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, having said this, I say there are five or six weak spots on which the budget has to be viewed. One of them is, I think two years back and up till now the revenue and expenditure seldom imbalanced because either expenditure was less or revenue was more or sometimes balanced. I am not afraid of deficit and I am not talking about it. But now the revenue expenditure imbalance is becoming a little bit steeper. So, the Government naturally has to see that the revenue expenditure imbalance should be in such a position whereby the budget can be balanced. I am a little conservative in my approach. I am not a flagrant type of economist to suggest that there should be any amount of deficit. I do not say that because the mighty Americans, the Reaganomics have incurred billions of dollars of deficit. What was the total outcome? America in the world which was a mighty empire is looked upon as a country whose economy is in poor shape. Even Japan, Germany and other European countries are better than what America is. Be it Reaganomics or Thatcherism or whatever it is, the deficit has got a certain limit wherein it cannot go further. So I would plead with the Finance Minister that the expenditure and revenue should be always in tandem so that great risks do not take place.

Regarding deficit, my hon. friends have also commented about it. I am also thinking about it very gravely. Mr. Tiwariji when he was intervening while Prof. Lakshmanna was speaking asked what will be the safe limit? As a person with my own experience, the safe limit is where the deficit can be used for development. If deficit is used for expenditure, it is unsafe. 2, 3 or 4 per cent has no meaning whatsoever in this country. We are not on that final balance now. We are on a rough balance... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): You mean consumption level.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Thank you Mr. A. G. Kulkarni. We have also the same views.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Thank you very much. But what he has said, I must at least reply to him. What I want to say is that the deficit should be so adjusted where the money is used for development and development should be the cornerstone of any deficit whatsoever... *(Interruptions)*. .

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: In more precise terms, that will be investment expenditure and consumption expenditure. What you are implying really is correct. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I mean revenue and expenditure Expenditure for development, not for... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Some developmental expenditure is also consumption expenditure. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Consumption expenditure has got a limit. It cannot override the development expenditure. What I was saying is, when the deficit was referred to, Mr. Tiwari intervened to say, what would be the safe limit? In my humble submission the safe limit is to the extent the money can be better used for development and secondly from where the money is to be found and how to avoid the debt trap. Here, I have got my own confirmed view. I have mentioned it many times. My friends on the Opposition and also on this side who are interested in trade unionism. Sir, you will agree with me that the performance of the public sector has a glamour if it produces surpluses. If the public sector incurs a large amount of losses, its commanding heights has no value at all. Even at present, I quoted various speeches here. Russia and China are restructuring their entire policies on centralised planning and my learned friend, Mr. Chatterjee has just now left; I quoted to him from various speeches, various articles appearing in the 'Pravda', then from the newly published the Times or something like that from Russia and Chinese leaders' views. They are restructuring the entire public sector. The public sector has to be made result-oriented The public sector and their employees have to show that their salaries are limited to the production and the organised employees sector and the unorganised sector in the country side. At present there are two types of India. One is the Indian which lives in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and the other is the India which lives within the rural area. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in my speech, I was referring to the agricultural population's dependence. I found out about 9 crores of agricultural families in the countryside and another 5 to 7 crores agricultural labourers. We have not reduced the dependence of the people on agriculture as yet. When they were about 60 to 70 per cent, still they are there. While in the other Western countries, in Japan when it was 70 per cent, it has been brought down to 6 per cent, the population depending on agriculture. In USA, the population dependent on agriculture is 3 per cent. Then the subsidies match with the population. But here a large segment of unorganised abour which is in the agricultural sector, rural sector, any sector and other sectors to be provided with a living wage. Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I say from my own expreience, when we are running a cooperative sugar factory or cooperative spinning mill, the daily wage is between Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per day per worker. For the same period, the minimum wage for the agricultural worker on the field is Rs. 12. But actually he gets nothing more than Rs. 5 to 6. With this difference, how can the commanding height-wallahs of the public sector achieve anything tangible for this country? Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am making myself more bold to say all these things now. The Government should now apply its mind to the suggestion made in the Consultative Committee by me when late Shri L. K. Jha was also present. My suggestion was in regard to the staffing pattern of the public sector. Unless the staffing pattern and the work load are adjusted, the emoluments will not be justified. Articles are written by Shri Vasant Sahte on how the Coal India works and what the staffing pattern in the Coal India

3 P.M.

is as well as other companies. Leave alone the technology content of it. Even the staffing pattern is so enormous. If that is the position, we will not be able to carry on.

Then about anti-poverty programmes I have already mentioned. I think there is another side effect of this Budget You may say it is not inflationary etc. For public consumption it is quite all right. But I do not think we can avoid inflation to a certain extent. Whether it is manageable or not depends on how you manage the finances in the coming year, on how the Rain God behaves with us in the coming rainy season. To that extent it is a gamble.

About debt trap much has been said by another learned friend of mine, Shri Thakur, who was speaking here. At present, the interest payments are something like 60 per cent of the public borrowings. Mr. Gadhvi was replying on that day. He was taking me on a different line and he was not giving the answer which was factually correct. With this debt trap we give a much low per capita to our posterity. This has to be gone into I think debt-interest payments, deficits and inflation are some of the points which require the attention of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

The basic point is about Budget approach which totally differ from intention to create more jobs. Let me be very fair with the Minister on one point. That point is that we have limited employment potentiality We have found out the public sector employment potentiality during the last one year. They would have absorbed new employees to the extent of about four per cent. But in private sector it is not much. Then there are various sectors in the country where employment has to be protected Out of these, I am more concerned with one That is the handloom, powerloom and the organized textile sector. Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, you come from a State where electricity has reached about eighty to ninety per cent of the rural areas and where powerloom is a household activity. In Dhulia, about ten lakh powerlooms are there employing about fifty lakh workers and fifty lakh families are dependent on powerlooms. Similarly, about seventy to eighty lakh families are dependent on handlooms. In the organised sector, whatever you may say about your New Textile Policy—you may say that it is a success—to my mind, it has created more problems than solving any. But this is not the occasion to comment on the New Textile Policy. I have discussed it when I called the attention of the Minister a few days ago. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on this very point my observation is that it would be a prudent policy for this Government at least to protect the employment that is here already. If you are not able to create employment, why not at least protect the employment which has already been created? In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the difficulties of the cotton growers. Very recently we heard of a very sad thing in Andhra Pradesh where 27 cotton growers committed suicide because their crop had failed or they could not get pesticides and other things or rains had failed or the rains were not timely. Naturally, because of these things, they have suffered Sir, an area of eight million hectares is under cotton crop alone and even if you take at the rate of one or two hectares per person, there would be about four to six million families depending on cotton and they are producing about 85 to 90 lakh bales depending on rain again because we have got assured irrigation only for about thirty per cent of the cotton crop in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh in the Nagarjuna Sagar area. The remaining areas are the dry belt areas, whether it is Vidarbha or Marathwada or some areas in Karnataka. These are the areas which grow cotton. Even in Punjab it is all irrigated. Haryana grows it, Rajasthan grows it; and Madhya Pradesh grows cotton. It

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

is grown almost in every State except perhaps West Bengal, UP and Bihar Now, Sir, my argument is that in this country, unfortunately, various lobbies work, various business lobbies work and one such notorious lobby is the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation. They have pressurised the Government into adopting what you call the multi-fibre policy with regard to the technology of textile weaving. I quite understand that the multi-fibre policy has a place also. In Korea, in Taiwan, and in certain other countries, leaving aside Japan, this multi-fibre policy is there because they are depending on the synthetic blends since they have no cotton crop. But with their spindles and looms and with their synthetic blends they can compete in the whole world. But, in this country, every policy gets into a rough weather. Now, why have we a mixed economy? When Pandit Nehru adopted the policy of mixed economy and the socialistic pattern of economy, it was not that he was very much enamoured of the American capitalism or the British capitalism. He found that this country could better be taken to a developed stage through a slow process of development where the public sector and the private sector could remain together and work together. But, in the present case, the adoption of a multi-fibre policy has created certain distortions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You have to conclude now.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I will take ten minutes more. What has happened now is that I am coming to a very important aspect of the economy. My difficulty is about adopting this multi-fibre policy. I will give you in short the sum total. Mr. Minister, please make a note of it and let your senior Minister appreciate what I have spoken. He reacts sweetly to everything. But it does not mean that he will not be listening to it. The textile policy says that one of the condition is to maintain a pre-eminent role of cotton as the main raw material in textile industry. This is what the Geeta has stated. And what is the behaviour down the line? Let me quote again. By adopting the multi-fibre policy synthetic yarn manufacture is encouraged. Research has been made in this country in various research organisations. Everybody knows that one metre of synthetic cloth displaces 5 metres of cotton cloth because the synthetic cloth lasts longer. Whether it is suitable for our tropical summer climate is something else. But the Government thought that the poor people will be better served by giving them durable cloth. At present the consumption is roughly between 12 to 14 metres. At present, the cloth production is out of about 11000 or 12000 million metres, only 2600 million metres is synthetic. With this policy, it will reach about 47 per cent by 1990 or 1995. It means that the cotton cloth will be displaced. It will displace cotton growers, handloom weavers, powerloom weavers. The organised mills have to be in the neck of the Government as sick mills. They have left for other green pastures and the cotton growers are there to suffer. There is powerloom weaver or the handloom weaver to suffer. I would request the Government to please reconsider the bad effects.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is a paper published by a research organisation. It says that the use of synthetic material in place of cotton is in the ratio of 5 metres of cotton cloth as compared to one metre of synthetic cloth. The spinning capacity required will be reduced from the presesnt level of 25 million spindles to 10.33 million spindles. Fifteen million spindles will be knocked off within 10 years. How many people will lose their jobs? If one person winds 1000 spindles, you can calculate and find out how many people have lost their jobs. Similarly, the

balance 14.77 million spindles will be redundant by 1990 and have to be scrapped. I am quoting only the basic points. A point came in about the cloth position. These spindles would consume only 28.46 lakh bales of cotton on an average. It means that at present 86 lakh bales of cotton are produced. About 6 to 7 lakh bales of cotton are consumed per month by the textile industry to feed the handloom sector, powerloom sector and the organised sector. After this, only 30 lakh bales will be required. Fifty lakh bales will be surplus. One will say immediately 'export'.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, our productivity per hectare is not more than 193 quintals per hectare on an average. In Punjab we have got about 300 to 400 quintals per hectare. In Andhra Pradesh it is a little less. Karnataka and Maharashtra are dry areas. It means that so many cotton families will be out of job. They have nothing to do without cotton. They must find out some other crop. The point is that the consumption is reduced by about 40 lakh bales. You may say that we can sell 5 to 10 lakh bales in the world at rock bottom prices. That does not mean that unemployment will be stopped. This is one of the very dangerous and damaging effect of this multi-fibre policy which has been enunciated by the Government.

The last point which I want to make is that there is a very dangerous proposition in the budget. About 236 crores of rupees worth relief has been given to the synthetic industry on the plea that they have to make the production more competitive. Smuggling is rising. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will quote from a report. I think you were also with me. You can appreciate very quickly. This matter was discussed and it was found out that about smuggling there are two opinions. I do not want to give any firm opinion on that.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Sir, powerloom sections are suffering.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Naturally. I am coming to that. I understand your feelings. You know that 236 crores of concession have been given to the synthetic industry and particularly to the 8 families in this country against 35 lakh of cotton growers. Who should suffer? Eight people should suffer or 35 lakh cotton growers should suffer. This is the point for a learned M.P. who is a Congress worker. Mr. Faleiro does not grow cotton. He catches fish and he does not require cotton. He can use the smuggled synthetic cloth also. The duty is reduced. A study has been made by Art Silk and Silk Research Association, Bombay. This is a study by the Ministry of Finance officers. They dispute this claim. We are told that even if the entire duty is removed, even then the smuggled cloth will be cheaper. I shall not quote from the official report because I am not allowed to quote. But this is the sum total. You will bear me out. Take sarees. The indigenous price is Rs. 178/-. If the total excise duty is knocked off—Mr. Faleiro, you have knocked off 50 per cent only—the price comes to Rs. 136/- and the smuggled sarees is sold at Rs. 90/-. Take shirting. It is Rs. 41.1 per metre. The excise is Rs. 11/-. Price per metre will be Rs. 30/-. The smuggled price per metre of imported shirting is Rs. 20/-.

SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): In Guntur, the cotton growers have committed suicide.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: The suiting is Rs. 72.28 per metre. Sir, the excise is 21, balance remains 51. The smuggled cloth price is 38. So, my point is when the Finance Ministry officials themselves feel that even by knocking off the entire excise duty the smuggling will not stop, for whose benefit, my dear friend, you had reduced the excise, for whose benefit,

[Shri A. K. Kulkarni]

you have done this? Have you done it for the benefit of these eight families, led by the king of synthetics, Mr. Reliance or... (*Interruptions*). Not Amitabh, it is Dhirubhai Ambani. I do not know his magic. Sir, yesterday a statement was laid here by the Minister of Finance on the assets of 40 families. Birlaji first, Tataji second, third is our Ambani Reliance with Rs. 2026 crores. Sir, I pity Mr. Tata, having made efforts to industrialise the country for the last 100 years, he did not grow more than creating assets Rs. of 4000 or Rs. 4500 crores. My good friend, Mr. Dhirubhai Ambani, with his magic, he grew within ten years from a scratch to Rs. 2026 crores. What is this magic or else. And the Finance Ministry is stretching out hands again to help my friend. I do not mind. You help him. You abolish every excise. Give budgetary support to Reliance industry, and Orkay and Garden Vareli and Bombay Dyeing. Give budgetary support but for heaven's sake do not kill the cotton growers. If you do that you will be a sinner and posterity will not forgive you because the cotton crop growing families are very poor than the other cash crop growing families.

Now, Sir, the last word, and I appeal to you, is the case of Maharashtra. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you know, you were a Minister in Maharashtra, I need not say now, I do not understand the entire logic today, I think Mr. Faleiro was saved by 12 o' clock today. Otherwise he would have been carried on the coals. He was saved by minutes as the Deputy Chairman announced the Question Hour is over. Sir, We all stood here, all States. Leave aside Faleiro's Goa and Mr. Jagesh Desai as the Vice-Chairman. Sir, the Central Government, whatever I may say, I may be punished, I am not doing any political activity or indiscipline in the party, but my difficulty is that you are making the States poorer. You have made such gimmicks in the budget, income-tax, wealth tax, small savings and what not, and thereby you are weakening the States. In a federal polity the strength of the States is the strength of the Centre. It gives one to ten strength to the centre. Please remember that. A person like me who has spent seventeen years like this, I will again advise you the strength of the States will be ten times reflected at the Centre. Please do not weaken the States. Whatever I say, Sir, on the electricity duty, on that very day Mr. Gadhvi was pleading ... (*Interruptions*). I do not want to use that word. He said electrical duty, he was trying to argue. Now Tiwariji met but ultimately nothing came out of it. Neither you have money, nor the States have money. You do not want to pass on a single paisa. You do not own anything, except the Reserve Bank you have nothing. So I request you do not adopt policies which will harm Cotton growers and weavers who are poor people in this country and if policy persists to encourage synthetics they will be roaming on the roads like beggars. Thank you.

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**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव** : माननीय-उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बजट के अनेक पहलुओं पर विस्तार से हमारे विद्वान सहयोगियों ने बात की है, लेकिन मैं जिस बात को कहना चाहता हूं, मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि उस किसान को सुनने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी न बड़े न छोटे मौजूद रहे। विधि-विधान को पूरा करने के लिए मंत्री जरूर है, लेकिन वास्तविकता की स्थिति यही है कि जब किसान की बात आती है, तो किसान को मुलम्मे बहुत पढाये जाते हैं और तरह-तरह की ऐसी युक्तियां निकाली जाती हैं कि लगता है कि सचमुच में यह बजट और किसी का नहीं, सिर्फ किसान ही किसान का है । किसान उसी तरह से वीरान है, जिस तरह से किसान की बात कहने के वक्त में सरकारी अधिकारी या वित्त

मंत्री हाऊस से अनुपस्थित है, ठीक उसी तरह से किसान का लाभ भी अनुपस्थित है। मैं इस बात पर अधिक नहीं कहने जा रहा था कि वित्त मंत्री के बजट में तीन बातों का उल्लेख होना चाहिए--मुद्रा-स्फीती, सरकार के बढ़ते ऋण और जो भुगतान का है, उसका--जिसके ऊपर की बजट निर्भर करता है, जिस पर कि देश का आय-व्यय संतुलित होता है, और इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि 5688 करोड़ से घाटा अधिक नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए, जो बढ़ कर 7484 करोड़ हो गया।

मैं इन बड़ी बातों में न जा कर के छोटी-छोटी बात, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कहना चाहता हूं। बजट में यह दावा किया गया है कि कृषि की वृद्धि के लिए 40 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई है। इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार के आंकड़ों से यह प्रमाणित करना चाहता हूं कि यह वृद्धि कितनी गलत, कितनी हास्यास्पद है। 1987 में कृषि पर 912 करोड़, सिंचाई पर 168 करोड़ है, उसी में संशोधित बजट अगर देख लें, तो कृषि पर 1157 करोड़, और सिंचाई पर 174 करोड़, यानी 1331 करोड़ है। 1988 का जब देखते हैं, तो कृषि पर 1078 करोड़ और सिंचाई पर 217 करोड़, यानी 40 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की जगह, 3 प्रतिशत की कमी हुयी है। अब मूल्यों की वृद्धि के हिसाब से किया जाये, तो 3 प्रतिशत की और कमी है। मुझे वित्त मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करें किस प्रकार से वह कहते है कि इसमें वृद्धि हुई है। मैं अन्य क्षेत्र की थोड़ी सी तुलना रख देना चाहता हूं। सरकारी उपक्रम सूचना प्रसारण तथा अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में 1987-88 में 4,13,288 और 279 करोड़ है और 1988-89 में 5,26,387 और 354 करोड़ है। मैं दोनों आंकड़े इसलिए रखना चाहता हूं कि आप देखें कि दूसरी चीज में कितनी वृद्धि है। अब यह चार लाख से पांच-सवा पांच लाख हो गया और वह 1331 से 1295 हो गया। इस 1295 को आप 40 प्रतिशत अधिक कहते हैं और दूसरे क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार इसकी वृद्धि हुई, आप देख लीजिए। तब भी किसान के लिए क्या-क्या कहा जा रहा है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

कृषि, ग्रामीण विकास तथा उर्वरक खाद पर ध्यान दिया जाए, तो 1987-88 की तुलना में कटौती हुई है, या बढ़ोतरी हुई है, तो बहुत कम हुई है। आप देख लें कि 1987-88 के बजट में 82 करोड़ से अधिक का प्रावधान है और 66 करोड़ और 1988-89 में जो है, वह 93 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक का है और 62 करोड़ है। तो इधर 67 से तो 62 कमी हो गई और अगर बढ़ोतरी हुई है, तो 8-9 करोड़ की हुई है। समूचे ग्रामीण विकास में, सारे कामों में वृद्धि कितनी है? उर्वरक पर 324 करोड़ रुपए कम खर्च हुए हैं। सूखे के कारण यह भी गोदामों में पड़ा है। अब उप सभाध्यक्ष जी, इसीलिए मैंने कहा था कि मैं सिर्फ उसी बिंदु को लेना चाहता हूं जो बिंदु इस सदन में छूट जाता है और सदा से उपेक्षित रहता है। इन्होंने कहा कि स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई पर हम छूट दे रहे हैं। मुझे वित्त मंत्री जी बताएं कि हिंदुस्तान में कितने किसान स्प्रिंकलर का उपयोग करते हैं। बिहार में तो मैंने एक भी किसान को उसका उपयोग करते नहीं देखा है। अब दूसरा छूट की ओर इशारा किया है रेडियो, कैसेट प्लेयर, टेप रिकार्डर और 75 रुपए से कम मूल्य के जूते पर उत्पाद शुल्क से मुक्त रखा जाएगा। ग्राम में स्व-रोजगार की सहकारी समितियां और खादी ग्रामोद्योग से लाभ उठाने की बात है, लेकिन इन चीजों का गावों में बनना अभी बिल्कुल संभव नहीं है। जब संभव नहीं है तो मंत्री जी की छूट तो सिर्फ दिखावट ही होगी, छूट में वास्तविकता नहीं होगी। जरूरत की कोई एक जरूरी चीज पर लाभकारी मूल्य देने के लिए उसमें तो

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

कुछ किया नहीं है । मैं इस बात को थोड़ा इस ढंग से कहना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी कहते थे कि गरीब को भगवान का भोजन में दर्शन होता है । तो गरीब को भोजन कैसे मिलता है उसका एक सर्वेक्षण किया है मिर्जापुर के एक खैराही गांव में और वहां एक सौ परिवारों का सर्वेक्षण किया था कि नाश्ता क्या करते हो ? 6 ने कहा कुछ नहीं, 66 ने कहा रोटी नमक, 26 ने कहा रोटी सब्जी, 35 परिवार ऐसे निकले जिनको रोटी, चावल और दाल मुहैया हो जाती है । यह स्थिति क्यों बनती है । इसलिए श्रीमन्, बनती है कि किसान उपजाता है वह सिर्फ उत्पादन करने वाला ही नहीं और किसान खरीद करने वाला भी है और जब छोटा किसान उसको खरीदने लगता है तब तक उसका दाम अधिक हो जाता है । उसकी क्रय-शक्ति कम होने के कारण वह खरीद भी कर पाता है और खा भी नहीं सकता है । उत्पादन की दृष्टि से संपूर्ण देश में सिर्फ 56 जिले ऐसे हैं जिनमें कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है और खाद-पानी दे करके उपज अधिक होती है । और बताइये कि कितने जिले इस देश में हैं और इतने जिलों में आप क्या कर पाए हैं ? एक तो आप यह देख लीजिए और वे उजड़ते जा रहे हैं । जंगलात उजड़ने के साथ-साथ जो प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है और उसमें जो किसान और गांव के लोग पिसे जा रहे हैं, उसकी कहानी अनन्त है, उसे कहने का अवसर नहीं है इसलिए मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन मैं अपनी दूसरी सरकार की प्राथमिकता की बात कहना चाहता हूं । प्राथमिकता की बात जल आपूर्ति और सफाई बहुत प्राथमिकता की बात है, 1987-88 में 84.24 करोड़ खर्चा है और 1988-89 में 33.10 करोड़ , अब यह इतनी आवश्यक चीज पर भी आपने खर्चा कम किया है तो गांवों की हालत क्या होगी ? इसे आप जरा देखें । इसी तरह प्रसारण की राशि ले लें तो 1987-88 मे 279.51 करोड़ बढ़ा करके आपने 334.48 करोड़ किया तो प्रायरिटी का जरा इस तरह से देख लें तो तकनीकी शिक्षा में तो आपने 24 करोड़ कम कर दिया, कला और संस्कृति में कुछ किया है बहुत हीं तो वह 1 करोड़ 75 लाख तथा स्वास्थ्य में भी, स्वास्थ्य जो कि सचमुच में देश और देश की जनता के लिए परमावश्यक है उस में आपने सिर्फ 34 करोड़ अधिक की व्यवस्था की है । वहीं पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी में कभी 28 करोड़ कभी 10 करोड़ खर्चा करते है और जब बालवाड़ी की बात आती है तो 1987-88 में घटाकर 3.87 करोड़ से 20 लाख की कटौती करते हैं । तो मैं इसलिये इस बात को आपके सामने रखना चाहता था कि किसानों के बारे में आपने प्रचार किया कि यह बजट किसानों का है । जलधारा है, कुटीर ज्योति है, स्पेशल सैक्युरिटी फंड है, आपने शब्दों का ऐसा मायाजाल फैलाया है, मैं तिवारी जी को जानता हूं मधु भाषी प्रेमी भी हैं और इतने सरस शब्द बोलते है कि लोगों को एक एक बार भ्रमित कर देने में उनकी महत्ता जग-जाहिर है । मैं शायद अपनी बात कहूं तो शायद मैं अर्थशास्त्री नही माना जा सकता लेकिन हिंदुस्तान के ख्याति प्राप्त अर्थशास्त्रियों ने इस बात को कहा है । मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी की जानकारी के लिए उसका उन्हीं के शब्दों में ब्यौरा देना चाहता हूं ।

Expressing concern over inadequacy of budget proposals for the benefit of rural poor noted economist, Dr. G. Thimmaiah said special schemes announced for welfare of the rural folk did not really provide much benefit to the needy poor. Dr. Thimmaiah observed: 'only a few influential among the rural poor will get benefits under Kutir Jyoti, Jaladhara and Social Securiey Fund'. The poorest of poor will continue to be poorest of poor will continue to be dependent on wage employment, he said.

Referring to dryland agriculture, Dr. Thimmaiah said the budget had not attended to the problems of dryland farming, which was still dependent on monsoon.

Prof. P. R. Brahmanand said, with the 10 to 18 per cent rise in prices this year, the real increase in outlays for agriculture was insignificant. He felt, with lower real purchasing power, because of drought and inflation, farmers would not be able to avail themselves of concessions as proposed in the budget.

According to Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Director, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hydeabad, there is a very little increase in the aggregate outlay for agriculture, irrigation and rural development as the Finance Minister had only reshuffled various programmes under the sectoral heads. However, Prof. Radhakrishna said how far they can be implemented without altering the prevailing socio-economic structure is a big question.

Reacting the budget proposals, noted economist, Dr. Amiya Bagchi, said schemes proposed by the Union Finance Minister for the rural sector were of "fragmentary nature'.

में और ज्यादा लोगों का वर्णन नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि : . . .

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई)** : समय कम है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : समय कम के साथ-साथ मैं ज्यादा उस बारे में नहीं जानना चाहता क्योंकि मैं विद्वानों की बात इसलिए कहता हूं क्योंकि विद्वानों ने विद्वानों के बजट को काटा है, लेकिन मैं किसान की बात करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं मानता हू कि अगर हम किसान की बात नहीं करें तो कुछ नहीं है । इसमें आपने किसान-किसान बहुत कहा है, लेकिन किसान के नीचे मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए आपने क्या कहा ? जनता पार्टी के समय अंत्योदय कार्यक्रम चलाया गया । अंतिम व्यक्ति के उदय के लिए प्रयास करो । लेकिन मजदूर के लिए इस बजट में कुछ नहीं है । इसलिए मैं उस ओर आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूं । मैं पहले यह कहूंगा कि जो विकास की योजना है, विकास की योजना गांव के आधार पर नहीं बनती । इस विकास की योजना में गांव से गांव तक विकास का कोई सोच नहीं होता । न ही उसमें किसानों की जमीन, पानी, वन और जो कुदरती साधन उपलब्ध हैं, उनका सत्कार करते हुए उसके उपयोग की कोई योजना आज तक नहीं बनी और न ही कहीं पर इसका विश्लेषण किया गया है । मैं अगर वित्त मंत्री जी से कहता कि वित्त मंत्रीजी अगर आप कुछ देना ही चाहते थे, चुनाव के नाम से घोषणा ही करना चाहते थे तो आप एक-एक उन्नत नस्ल की गांय या भैंस गांव के उन्नत किसान के परिवार को— छोटा परिवार कहिए, बड़ा कहिए, मध्यम कहिए, गांवों में पशु देते । अगर उन्नत पशु देहात में किसानों को मिल जाय तो हमारी कृषि का स्वास्थ्य बनेगा, देश को भी दूध मिलेगा और उसका भी स्वास्थ्य बनेगा । तो अगर आप यह देते तो मैं समझता कि आप ने कुछ किया है । कभी उदाहरण पंजाब का आता है, हरियाणा का आता है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या पंजाब और हरियाणा कृषि की बदौलत आगे बढ़ा है । पंजाब का कौन सा ऐसा घर है जिसमें कोई डाक्टर, इंजीनियर या उद्योगपति न हो । आज पंजाब और हरियाणा के घरों में, परिवारों में पुलिस

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव**

और सेना के अधिकारियों द्वारा पैसा आता है। वहां पांच में से एक परिवार का आदमी विदेशों में रह कर कमाता है जिसने पंजाब और हरियाणा को धनी बना रखा है। पंजाब के खेतों में आज बिहार और राजस्थान के गरीब मजदूर काम करते हैं। तो यह कहना कि खेती से वे लाभान्वित हुए हैं, बिलकुल सही नहीं है। इस बजट में किसानों को बाढ़ से, आंधी से, तूफान से और सूखे से राहत के लिये कोई विशेष बात होती तो मैं समझ पाता। मैं तो तत्काल उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं..

**उपसभापति (श्री जगेश देसाई)** : आपने 16 मिनट ले लिये है और आप की पार्टी के लिये कुल 36 मिनट का समय है।

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव** : मैं 5, 6 मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। चूंकि किसानों की बात छूट जाती है इसलिये मैं दूसरी लाइन पर नहीं गया। मैं चाहता हूं कि किसानों की बात संसद् में रखी जाय। किसानों की बात सुनने के लिये तो मंत्री जी भी जाते हैं। मैं एक छोटी सी बात मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। किसानों के लिये आप अनुदान की बात करते हैं। मैंने पहले भी वर्मा जी के साथ जा कर मंत्री जी को कहा था और आज भी कहता हूं कि आप फर्टिलाइजर पर अनुदान किसान को भले ही न दें, लेकिन दूसरी चीजों के दाम जो किसान को देने पड़ते हैं उन को आप कम करायें। आप अन्न खाने वालों को सब्सीडी दीजिए। कुछ वर्ष पहले हम एक सौ क्विंटल अनाज बेचते थे तो हम को एक ट्रैक्टर हो जाता था, आज हम 550 क्विंटल अनाज बेचते हैं तो एक ट्रैक्टर होता है। अगर यह बात आपके सामने नहीं आती तो हम कैसे अपनी बात आपके सामने रख सकते हैं। आप देखें कि जो प्राइसेज किसान को मिलती हैं और जो उस को देनी पड़ती हैं कृषि के क्षेत्र में उन का ब्यौरा क्या है। 1983 84 में किसान को दाम मिले 261.1, उसको दाम देने पड़े 302.6, उस का टर्म आफ ट्रेड रहा 86.3 और किसान को घाटा हुआ 13.7 परसेंट का। इसी प्रकार 1984-85 में किसान को दाम मिले 276.8, उसे दाम देने पड़े 321.8, उस का टर्म्स आफ ट्रेड रहा 86.0 और उसको घाटा हुआ 14 परसेंट का। इसी तरह से 1985-86 में उसे दाम मिले 277.7, उसे दाम देने पड़े 337.4, उसका टर्म्स आफ ट्रेड रहा 82.3 और उसको घाटा हुआ 17.7 परसेंट का। उसके बाद 1986-87 में उस को दाम मिले 295.9, उसे दाम देने पड़े 361.2, उसका टर्म्स आफ ट्रेड रहा 81.9 और उस को घाटा हुआ 18.1 परसेंट का। इसके अतिरिक्त आर्थिक समीक्षा को देखते हैं तो पाते है कि होल सेल प्राइसेज हैं 376.8, मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्रोडक्ट की प्राइसेज हैं 359.4 और वह प्राइसेज जो किसान को मिलती हैं वह है 108, यानि किसान को 9 परसेंट कम मिलता है! तो आखिर इस कमी को हम कैसे पूरा करें।

मैं एक बात की ओर और आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। आप किसान को अनुदान देने की बात न करें। ट्रैक्टर पर आप ने उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट दी, लेकिन ट्रैक्टर का दाम बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। उस के साथ किसान के इन पुट्स के दाम भी बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। दूसरी ओर कृषि उत्पादन के लिये जो मूल्य आयोग है उसके लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने न जाने कब कहा था कि उसे कास्ट एण्ड प्राइसेज कमीशन बनना चाहिए जिस में 70 प्रतिशत किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो। लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं बना। आज बिजनेस मैन की कोई मशीन टूट जाती है तो वह उसको अपनी कास्ट में जोड़

लेता है, लेकिन अगर किसान का ट्रैक्टर टूट गया या उसका बैल मर गया, तो उसको कहीं नहीं जोड़ा जाता है। किसान का इसमें किस प्रकार से कल्याण हो, यह आपको सोचना चाहिए। उन्नत बीज से 19 प्रतिशत उपज बढ़ सकती है, लेकिन वह साढ़े चार सौ रुपए क्विंटल मिलता है। किसानों को आप सबसिडाइज करने के बाद भी गरीब किसान कैसे उसका उपयोग कर सकेगा।

श्रीमन्, आपने बैंकों की बात कही है। आप बिहार के किसी भी भाग में चले जाइए। कौन सा किसान वहां ऐसा है जो कि पैसा दिए बिना बैंकों से रुपया पा सकता है? बार बार कहा जाता है कि किसानों को आप पास बुक दे दीजिए ताकि वह सीधे जाकर लोन बैंकों से ले सके, लेकिन इसकी ओर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसा आपकर सकें तो शायद किसान को ज्यादा लाभ हो सकेगा।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप 1900 करोड़ रुपए का खाद्य तेल और दलहन बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। क्या इस देश में हरित क्रांति नहीं हो सकती? मैंने इस सवाल को बार बार उठाया है कि अगर आप किसान की पीठ थपथपाए तो हरित क्रान्ति हो सकती है, लेकिन इस ओर किसी का भी ध्यान नहीं गया है। दलहन के बारे में बार-बार जो बात कही जाती है कि हाई ईल्डिंग वेराइटी के बीज पैदा कर लिए गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक उसका ऐक्सपरिमेंट नहीं हुआ। इसलिए जब तक आप किसानों के इस मर्म को नहीं समझेंगे तब तक हम इस काम में सफल नहीं हो सकते।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप ग्रामीण किसानों की बात करते हैं तो आप ग्रामीण दस्तकारों को भूल जाते हैं। आपने क्या किया है? ग्रामीण मजदूरों के लिए, दस्तकारों के लिए? आज ग्रामीण दस्तकार उजड़ गए, जूते वाले उजड़ गए। गांवों में जो कुटीर उद्योग थे उनकी रक्षा नहीं हो रही है। उनके लिए आपने क्या किया है? बिहार से जो किसान मजदूर हैं वे पंजाब में और हरियाणा में कमाने के लिए बाध्य हैं, वहां जाकर अपना पेट भरते हैं। क्यों नहीं बिहार में हरित क्रान्ति हो सकती? क्यों नहीं वहां पर दस्तकारों के लिए काम दिया गया, क्यों नहीं वहां पर कुटीर उद्योग चलाए गए?

इसके अतिरिक्त जो गांवों में पढ़े लिखे नौजवान हैं वे इम्प्लायमेंट के लिए सीधे शहरों में भाग रहे है। आज दिल्ली की आबादी जो 6 या 8 लाख थी, बढ़कर 80 लाख हो गई है। इसी प्रकार से सभी शहरों की आबादी बढ़ रही है। अभी मैं एक सर्वीक्षण पढ़ रहा था जिसमें कहा गया है कि शहरों की आबादी 20 से 60 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ी है और वह समस्या अलग खड़ी कर रही है। अभी तक सरकार ने उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस बजट में पढ़े लिखे नवयुवकों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। इसमें उनके लिए कोई दिशा नहीं है इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी आपके सामने यह बात रख रहा हूं, ये तर्कसंगत बातें आपके सामने रख रहा हूं कि आप किसानों को भुगलने में न रखें। आपने उनके लिए कोआपरेटिव बैंक बनाए जो कि जर्जर हो चुके हैं। जहां तक देहातों में पुलिस का सवाल है, पडरिया में कैसा घनघोर कांड हुआ जहां रात को 12 बजे देवधर जिले में 29 घरों की सभी महिलाओं के साथ सामूहिक बलात्कार किया गया। उनको लूटा गया, दरवाजे तोड़े गए और आज भी उनको इंसाफ नहीं मिल रहा है जिसने इस कांड को उजागर किया, उसकी भी जान आज खतरे में है। तो गांवों की हालत को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि पुलिस राज हो गया है। जिसने अस्मत लूटी, धन लूटा, वही थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखने वाला है, वही इंक्वायरी करने वाला है, ऊपर से नीचे तक वही लोग हैं। इस प्रकार से उनका एक संगठन है, तो कौन उनको न्याय दे सकेगा? इसी तरह से बैंकों के

लिए 'जल धारा' कार्यक्रम वह पहल है जिससे इस देश के करोड़ों किसान आदरणीय राजीव जी के प्रति कृतज्ञ रहेंगे ।

देहाती इलाकों में अपना भविष्य सुरक्षित रखने के उद्देश्य से 'किसान विकास पत्र' की घोषणा से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'लघु बचत संग्रह' को बढ़ावा मिलेगा । ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है । मान्यवर, बजट एक ऐसा प्रभावशाली माध्यम है जिसके जरिये सरकार अपनी वित्तीय एवं आर्थिक नीतियों पर अमल करती है । इस बजट में ग्रामीण और कस्बाई इलाकों में चार हजार बैंकों की शाखाओं के खोलने की मंजूरी दिया जाना एवं हर बैंक द्वारा 15 से 20 गांवों की सेवा को ध्येय निर्धारित करना एक सराहनीय कदम है आवास और शहरी विकास निगम (हुडको) द्वारा 700 रु. तक की मासिक आमदनी वाले छोटे और सीमान्तक किसानों को मकान बनाने के लिए नये कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत एक अनुकरणीय कदम है । ग्रामीण आबादी, पर्यावरण सुधार कार्यक्रम से निकासी एवं सफाई व्यवस्था में सुधार तथा पर्यावरण के प्रति नई चेतना जागृत होगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है ।

झोपड़ियों के लिए "अग्नि बीमा सुरक्षा योजना" एवं कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्कीम लागू करने की नीति बनाना क्रांतिकारी कदम है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने, उनके जीवन स्तर को सुधारने एवं ग्रामीण युवकों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए इस देश में सबसे पहले 'गरीबी हटाने' का कार्यक्रम दिवंगत नेता इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने आरम्भ किया था । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एन० आर० ई० पी०, आई० आर० डी० पी० और आर० एल० ई० जी० पी० जैसे काम निर्धारित किये गये थे । इन कार्यक्रमों द्वारा 254 लाख परिवारों की मदद के लिए 8413 करोड़ का निवेश किया जाना हमारा वह दस्तावेजी सबूत है जिसके द्वारा हर आंख के आंसू पोंछने और हर हाथ को काम देने की हमारी प्रतिज्ञा पूरी हो सकेगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है । इन कार्यक्रमों का 40 प्रतिशत भाग अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति पर खर्च किया जाना हमारी सदियों से पीड़ित शोषित मानवता के उत्थान के प्रति अपने संकल्प का प्रतीक है । ग्रामीण आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हमारा प्राथमिक कर्त्तव्य है । गांवों में पेयजल, शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य आदि प्राथमिक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता सहज बनाने के लिए जो तकनीकी मिशन काम कर रहे हैं, वह अपने आप में एक सराहनीय कदम है ।

मान्यवर, यह तो मैंने किसानों के संबंध में बात की । गरीब जनता और छोटे किसानों पर आधारित यह बजट इस सच्चाई का अहसास कराता है कि हमारी सरकार की नीतियां देश की गरीब पिछड़े और उपेक्षित लोगों के हितों का ख्याल रखती हैं । आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी और उनके सहयोगी श्री फेलेरियो को मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने बजट में देश के आम लोगों के दुःख-दर्द, उनकी गरीबी और मुश्किलों को करीबी से महसूस किया है । गरीबों के हितों को मद्देनजर/रखते हुए उनका जीवन स्तर खुशहाल बनाने के लिए अनेकानेक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कई सराहनीय कदम उठाये हैं । यह वर्ष शताब्दी का सबसे भयंकर सूखे से गुजर रहा है । लेकिन सरकार ने जिस दृढ़ता और साहस से इसका सामना किया है वह अपने आप में गर्व करने योग्य है ।

महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश सूखे की चपेट में रहा है । यह और भी दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में गैस त्रासदी हुई । मैं जब बजट पर चर्चा कर रहा हूं तो मैं भोपाल की इस दुर्घटना का भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिए जो राशि निर्धारित की हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह मध्य प्रदेश को और अधिक व शीघ्र दे दी जाये ।

मान्यवर, निश्चित रूप से सन् 1987 का साल किसानों के लिए भीषण तबाही और भारी विपदाओं का वर्ष रहा है । लेकिन सन् 1988 में किसानों को मदद पहुंचाने के लिए

[श्री सुरेश पचौरी]

वर्ष 1988–89 के बजट में अगर गांव वालों, हरिजनों, दलितों, आदिवासियों और गरीबों की बेहतरी के लिए प्रावधान नहीं होते तो इस देश की बहुसंख्यक आबादी के साथ बड़ा क्रूर अन्याय होता। कमजोर वर्गों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए भी सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोष की स्थापना इस बजट में की गई है। लेकिन इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जिन लोगों के लिये ये योजनायें बनाई गई हैं उन्हें इस बात की पर्याप्त जानकारी देने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

मान्यवर, अब मैं बाल मजदूरों के संबध में अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगा। बाल मजदूरी रोकने के लिये, मजदूरों को न्यूनतम वेतन देने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कई प्रावधान किये गये हैं। लेकिन अभी तक कोई ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं मिल पाया जिससे पता लगे कि किसी पूंजीपति के खिलाफ कोई इस तरह का क्रिमिनल केस दर्ज किया गया हो और उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया हो।

मान्यवर, दूसरी बात मैं अंधेपन की रोकथाम और विकलांगों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। 1971-74 में एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। उस सर्वेक्षण में नेत्रहीनों की संख्या 90 लाख पाई गई है आप कुल विकलांगों की संख्या 5 करोड़ बताई गई है। यह सब विटामिन की कमी की वजह से, पीने का साफ पानी उपलब्ध न होने के कारण और जितनी कैलोरी भोजन उनको चाहिए उतना न मिलने के कारण होता है। इसके लिये एक निश्चित धनराशि का प्रावधान बजट में करना चाहिए और एक योजना बनाकर गरीबों को उसका लाभ दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि इन रोगों की रोकथाम हो सके। साथ ही प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 11943 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हमको बिजली में उठाना पड़ता है। इसमें से लगभग आधा यानी 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बिजली किसान सीधा खम्भों से ले लिया करता है। इसलिये किसानों से यह बिजली की जो ली जाने वाली दर है, जहां हमने किसानों को इतनी अन्य सुविधायें सहूलियतें दी हैं उसको देखते हुए इसमें भी कुछ कटौती की जाय। इससे किसानों को काफी सहारा मिल सकता है।

मान्यवर, औद्योगिक विकास के क्षेत्र में निरन्तर हुई प्रगति से हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि यह बनी रहे। भारी उद्योगों को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाया जाना चाहिए। पंडित नेहरू के शब्दों में औद्योगिक विकास देश की प्रगति का सबूत है। इसलिये इन उद्योगों से जुड़े हुए कर्मचारियों को आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, अब मैं आपका ध्यान टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में एक्साइज ड्यूटी का कंसेशन दिया गया है जो कि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। मैं ध्यान दिलाना उचित समझूंगा कि हाई क्वालिटी की फेबरिक्स जैसे सूटिंग या ड्रेस मैटीरियल आदि पोलिएस्टर की बनी होती है जो विस्कोस से ब्लेंडेड होती है। जहां पोलिएस्टर की अधिक आवश्यकता महसूस होगी वहीं यह प्रश्न होगा कि निर्यात कहां से किया जायेगा। क्योंकि विस्कोस फाइबर का निर्माता एक ही कन्ट्री में है। अतः आवश्यक है कि विस्कोस स्टेपल फाइबर की अतिरिक्त मांग की पूर्ति हेतु तथा बी० एस० एफ० की लगातार इम्पोर्ट की निर्भरता से बचने के लिये भारत में ही कम से कम तीन और विस्कोस फाइबर मैनुफैक्चरिंग प्लांट लगाये जायं ताकि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा मिल सके साथ ही जब तक विस्कोस की भारत में अन्य यूनिट्स प्रारम्भ न हों तब तक विस्कोस फाइबर पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी वेव आफ करने पर विचार करें।

श्रम जीवी पत्रकारों के लिये पेंशन योजना का प्रस्ताव एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। देश की लोकतांत्रिक नीव मजबूत

करने में लगे पत्रकारों की समस्यायें इसमें पूरी होंगी यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है और इसकी मैं तहे दिल से सराहना करता हूं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में सर्वहारा वर्ग की तरक्की को मद्देनजर रखते हुए किसानों के हितों का ध्यान रखते हुए आम आदमी की भलाई के लिये प्रस्तुत इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं और वित्त मंत्री के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता हूं।

**श्री चतुरानन मिश्र** (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके संबंध मे हमारी यह राय है कि यह एक पैबन्द लगाने वाला काम ...(**व्यवधान**)... पैबन्द, पाबन्द नहीं कहा मैंने पैच-अप वर्क है। इसमें मरम्मती टेलरिंग का अच्छा काम हुआ है। हमारी इकोनामी में जगह जगह जो छेद बने है बड़ी सावधानी से उन छेदों को खोजने की कोशिश को गई है और उन पर पैबन्द लगाने की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन भारत की आज ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है उसमें पैबन्द की नहीं बल्कि उसके लिये एक नया कपड़ा चाहिए, नया स्ट्रक्चर चाहिए हमारी इकोनामी नही, पूरी रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग की जरूरत है। दरअसल में पूर्व बजट के लिए बातचीत करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो हम लोगों को बुलाया था तो उसमें ट्रेड यूनियन की तरफ से मैंने कहा था कि सचमुच जरूरत हो गयी है कि हम एक इंडियन "पेरेस्त्रोइका" यहां पर करें नहीं तो अब हम इसको आगे नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। मैं इसकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं कि मैं क्यों ऐसा कह रहा हूं। अभी सरकार समझती है कि जो औद्योगिक प्रगति हुई है यह इस सुखाड़ के बावजूद भी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि सुखाड़ से लड़ने की हमारी क्षमता पहले के मुकाबले में बहुत आगे बढ़ी है और इसके लिए हम तमाम लोगों को प्रसन्न होना चाहिए लेकिन जो मूल विषय है जो इस देश को तबाह कर रहा है वह है बेरोजगारी। बेरोजगारी से संबंधि समस्या का अगर हमने निदान नहीं निकाला तो जो पंजाब में हो रहा है सो तो आप देख ही रहे हैं चारों तरफ यही हंगामा उठने लगेगा। बेरोजगारी का हाल यह है कि जो सरकार ने आर्थिक समीक्षा दी है उसके अनुसार पब्लिक सेक्टर में 3 परसेंट और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में माइनस 1.2 परसेंट की दर से वृद्धि हुई है। सच पूछिए तो पिछले बजट में हम लोगों ने करीब 72 हजार करोड़ रूपये खर्च किये और मात्र 50 हजार लोगों के रोजगार का रास्ता खोल सके। अब आप हमें बताइये कि इस देश में तीन करोड़ आदमी बेरोजगार हैं अभी रजिस्टर पर, अगर एक लाख की दर से मैं दुगना कर देता हूं, आप नियोजन करें तो इस काम को करने के लिए तीन सौ वर्ष लग जायेंगे। इससे क्या हम देश चला सकेंगे? इसलिए मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि इस समस्या का निदान कैसे होगा। आपने उस दिशा में जाने के लिए पैच अप वर्क किया है लेकिन यह हल नहीं है।

औद्योगिक प्रगति के बारे में सरकार का जो ख्याल है परिस्थिति इसके विपरीत है। मैं "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया का एक उद्धरण पढ़कर आपको सुनाता हूं :

"The impression created by an apparent annualised rise of 13 to 15 per cent in the new index of manufacturing output in the first half of 1987, since bottomed out, has now turned out to be largely illusory. For it now emerged that high growth was limited to about a quarter of all industry groups in the index, while the bulk of industry stagnated and the crucial capital goods sector actually suffered a decline."

"Even more significant, the high achievers seem to be industry groups that are either highly dependent on imports and screwdriver technology (e.g. computers), or show wide seasonal fluctuations (e.g. sugar), or are growing as a

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

result of the expectation of a one-time increase in administered price (e.g. pharmaceuticals), or are not otherwise indicative of the healthy growth and real strength of industry."

यह हमने आप को सुनाया है क्योंकि यह सही झलक है इस बात की कि हम कहां चले जा रहे हैं ? इसलिये हम आपको कहना चाहेंगे कि जब इस सदन ने बी०आई० एफ०आर० बनाने का कानून बनाया था उस वक्त जो दूसरे वित्त मंत्री जी थे उन्होंने कहा था कि इससे औद्योगिक रुग्णता को रोकने में काफी कामयाबी मिलेगी । लेकिन अब 1,47,000 यूनिट्स बंद हो गयी है । कपड़ा, जूता, उत्तर भारत के चीनी उद्योग सभी बीमार हैं । तो हम जिस बात की चर्चा करना चाहते हैं वह यह है कि सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेरोजगारी की है और इसके लिये निश्चित है कि एक बजट में यह दूर नहीं होनी है । लेकिन जिस गति से हम जा रहे हैं उसमें तो सौ-दो सौ वर्ष मे यह हल नहीं होने वाली है। फिर लोग क्या हमारा इंतजार करेंगे । यह दूसरा सवाल हमारा वित्त मंत्री जी है से जिसका वे जवाब दें ।

यह बात ठीक है कि अपनी उम्र को देखते हुए भी वित्त मत्री ने श्रृगार रस का जो प्रेम उन्होंने दिखाया है सिन्दूर , काजल अल्ते इत्यादि में, उसके, लिए तो हम धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने भारतीय श्रृंगार रस की परम्परा को बिाहने की कोशिश की है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : आपको अच्छा नही लगता है ।

**श्री चतुरानन मिश्र** : अब तो हमारी एज ज्यादा हो गयी है आपसे शायद इसलिए हमन कहा कि वह श्रगार रस प्रेम अच्छा है लेकिन इकनामी के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है । एक्चु अली क्या है कि हमारे यहां हाई कास्ट आफ इक्नामी हो गयी है जो बेसिक.. (व्यवधान) में यह कह रहा था कि हाई कास्ट इक्नामी को सस्ता करने के लिए स्टील पर अगर एक्साइज घटाते, एल्यु मीनियम , पर कटौती की जाती, ताम्बे पर कटौती होती, जितने इनपुट्स हैं, कच्चे माल हैं उनके करों पर कटौती होती, तब हमारी हाईकास्ट इकानमी सुविधाजनक आती और आम लोगों के लिए राहत मिलती ।

इस तरह से टोटल अगर हम देखें; तो उसमें जरुरत पड़ती थी इंट्रेस्ट रेट घटाने की । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि जापान ने, जिसकी इस सदन में बड़ी चर्चा की जाती है और वर्ल्ड-वाईड इसकी चर्चा हो रही है, वहां स्टील में 6 प्रतिशत बैंक इंट्रेस्ट रेट है और हमारे यहां साढ़े सतारह प्रतिशत है; बताइये हम कहां से आपको प्राफिट दे । साऊथ कोरिया में पौने छह से साढ़े सात प्रतिशत और हमारे यहां यह साढ़े सतारह प्रतिशत, तो कैसे मुकाबला हो सकता है? इतना ज्यादा इंट्रेस्ट देकर मुनाफा नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

दूसरी बात कि न टाईम पर प्रोजैक्ट पूरा होता है न कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक हम काम करते हैं, वगैरह, बहुत सी बातें हैं, पर मेरे पास उतना समय नहीं है । इस-लिए मैं इसकी चर्चा सिर्फ करना चाहता हूं और यही कारण है कि आप हजारों करोड़ की सब्सिडी सिस्टम पर चले आते हैं । सब्सि डी ज्यादा हेल्पफुल नहीं होती है । दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा सब्सिडी देने वाले राष्ट्र कम्युजिहैस्ट देश हैं , लेकिनउन्होंने भी इस पर पुनर्विचार शुरु कर दिया है । हाई-कास्ट इकानमी की ही दर घटाने की जरुरत है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सब्सिडी करनी है, तब आपको चाहिए था कि गरीबों के लिए एक दर करें और जो एफ्लुऐंट क्लास है, उसे लिए दूसरी दर करें । तो यह आप ज्यादातर चीजों में नहीं करते हैं । जो चावल और गैहूं का भाव बाजार में

है, वह तो एक लाख रुपया महीना कमाते हैं, उनके लिए भी वही है और जो एक रुपया रोज कमाते हैं, उनके लिए भी वही है। आपने यह डिफरेंशिएशन नहीं किया है। इसलिए गरीबों को आप ज्यादा मदद नहीं दे सकते हैं।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में आपने जो कदम उठाया है, यह अच्छी बात है कि उस दिशा में ध्यान दिया गया है, लेकिन यहां भी पैच-अप वर्क किया गया है--यह मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि भूमि सुधार के अभाव में यह सारी सुविधायें उनको नहीं जायेंगी, जिनके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने गांधी जी का उद्धरण दिया था कि जब कोई रास्ता नहीं सूझे, तो जो सब से समाज में गरीब लोग हैं, दरिद्र हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दो और उसकी बात करो। अगर यह बात होती, तब आपका ध्यान भूमि सुधार की तरफ जाना चाहिए था। नहीं तो, मुझे जो खतरा दिखाई देता है--उस बात को मैं बता रहा हूं भारत में सामन्ती विद्रोह के लक्षण हैं। और जिस तरह से शायद कोआपरेटिव पर निहित स्वार्थ वालों का कब्जा है और जिस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, अगर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए आप ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, जैसा कि भारत के पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों में कुछ हुआ--पंजाब और हरियाणा में--अगर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में करते हैं, तो हम आप यह कहेंगे कि तब आप दूसरे भिंडरवाला, पूर्वी क्षेत्र के भिंडरवालों के लिए भी तैयार हो जाइये। मैं ऐसा क्यों कहता हूं कि अब मैं उदाहरण देता हूं कि पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए कैसी उपेक्षा हो रही है।

हमारे यहां रेलवे फ्रेट को ले लीजिए। स्टेंडर्डाइजेशन आफ रेल फ्रेट के चलते बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा में स्टील का दाम पंजाब के मुकाबले में 395 रुपए प्रति टन ज्यादा है।

**श्री कल्पनाथ राय** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्यो ?

**श्री चतुरानन मिश्र** : स्टेण्डर्डाईज्ड जैसा रेल फ्रेट को बनाया गया है, और आप उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं, इसलिए इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूं।

इसी तरह से आपने ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस किया है। उसके कारण क्या हुआ है कि 38 करोड़ का डीजल इंजन आपने विदेश से मंगवा लिया और हमारे बिहार में रांची का मेरीन डीजल इंजन का कारखाना बंद हो गया है। लोग कहते हैं कि इम्पोर्ट में कमीशन मिलता है इसलिए ऐसी होता है। मंत्री जी, आप लेते हैं, सो मैं चार्ज नहीं कर रहा हूं, वैसे बोफोर्स में तो बड़े-बड़े लोगों के बारे में चार्ज आया है, और दुखद बात यह है कि सिंगापुर में बोफोर्स पर चार्ज आया, तो पनिशमेंट भी देकर यह खत्म हो गया। हमारे यहां जांच ही जांच चल रही है और उस जांच के बारे में जितने दिन आप काली छाया में रहना चाहते हैं, यह तो आपकी प्रसन्नता है, लेकिन हम आपसे कहना चाहेंगे कि यह जो इम्पोर्ट हो रही है, उसमें विदेशी कम्पनियां काफी खर्च करती हैं।

**श्री कल्पनाथ राय** : किस चीज की इम्पोर्ट हो रही है ?

**श्री चतुरानन मिश्र** : मैंने बताया ना कि डीजल इंजन का, 38 करोड़ रुपए का आपने विदेश से आयात किया है, जो अपने यहां बनता है। अब विदेशी सरकार क्या करती है कि वह फाइनेंस करती है, वह उधार ही दे देती है। अगर हमारे जितने बिजली बोर्ड्स हैं, वह टरबाइंस लेना चाहें, तो वह 5-10 वर्ष के लिए उधार दे देंगे, लेकिन हमारी कम्पनियों की तो ऐसी क्षमता नहीं है कि हम ऐसा करें। वह डम्प करते हैं और सरकार हम लोगों की बात नहीं सुनती है।

नतीजा यह है कि वहां वह भी बंद हो रहा है। ऐसे ही बिहार में अबरक का उद्योग आपकी इस नीति के कारण चौपट होता जा रहा है। नेपाल से जो

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

नदियां बिहार में आती हैं, वे भयंकर बाढ़-सुखाड़ लाती है जिससे पूरे बिहार की इकोनामी बरबाद हो गई है। उसका कोई रास्ता आप नहीं निकाल रहे हैं चाहे ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के लिए जितना फर्टिलाइजर में दाम घटा दीजिए ये सारी चीजें उन्हीं किसानों में जायेंगी जिनको सरकारिया कमीशन ने जैन्टलमैन फार्मर्स कहा है उनके हाथ पहुंच जाती है, यह आप जांच कराके इसको देखिए। मैं और भी उदाहरण देता हूं। आपने बड़ा ढोल पीट करके क्राप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम लागू किया है। वह चार साल हो गया अभी तक 45 लाख किसानों को ही हम यह सुविधा दे सके है। अब आप बताइये जिस देश में करोड़ों, किसान है चार वर्ष में आप 45 लाख को यह सुविधा देते हैं तो कितना वर्ष पूरे किसानों के लिए लगेगा। सदन का कोई नहीं रहेगा किसानों के टोटल कवरेज को देखने के लिए और क्रोप इम्योरेंस का क्या हाल है? प्रीमियम जमा हुआ 14 करोड़ का और क्लेम हुआ 86 करोड़ का यानी सरकारी खजाने से ले करके एफलूयेंट सैक्शन को और भी मदद कर रहे हैं गांधी जी का यह उपदेश पढ़ते हैं कि सब से गरीब लोगों को हम पहले देखते हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश से आते है। आप लोगों को यह भ्रम है कि हम लोग विपक्ष के हैं इसलिए शायद कटु बात कहते हैं थोड़ा सा इसमें ज्यादा बात हो तो कोई असंभव बात नहीं है, लेकिन हम आपको सुना रहे हैं कि जो आपका नेशनल सैंपल सर्वे हुआ है उत्तर प्रदेश का वह कहता है कि वहां पर गरीबी की रेखा से कम लोगों की संख्या पहले से तेजी से बढ़ती चली जा रही है। यह हाल बिहार का भी है और यह उत्तर प्रदेश का भी है। ये दोनों राज्य ऐसे है कि अगर ये राज्य आपके हाथ से निकल गए तो सरकार भी आपके हाथ से निकल जाएगी और तब तुंबा लेकर हिमालय की तरफ चले जाइयेगा। वही रास्ता रहेगा। मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

"According to figures compiled by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1972-73, 413 lakh people were living below the poverty line in U.P. In 1983-84, the figure stood at 530 lakh. यानी पहले से वह बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

It is interesting to note that U.P. and Bihar are the only two States which according to NSSO figures, have the debious distinction of being endowed with an increasing trend in the number of persons below the poverty line year after year."

तो आपने गांधी जी की बात पढ़ी और किया है इसके विपरीत दरिद्रता को और भी बढ़ा रहे हैं तो हमको लगता है कि अब भूत के मुंह से मंत्र उच्चारण हो रहा है। गांधी जी की बातों का उच्चारण आपको शोभा नहीं दे रही है कि आप इसका हमको कह रहे हैं। मैं एक दो-बातों की और चर्चा करना चाहूंगा वह भी दृष्टिकोण का प्रश्न है। अभी आपने यह तो ठीक किया कि चौखट डोर फ्रेम और विंडो वगैरह का जो फ्रेम होता है उसके लिए एल्यूमिनियम की एक्साइज में ड्यूटी कमी लाई है ताकि यह सस्ता हो, लेकिन हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि दीवार बनायेंगे तभी तो खिड़की होगी और दीवार बनाने के लिए ईंटों की दर 700-800 रुपए हजार हो गई है। इसको एक दरिद्र आदमी कहां से खरीद सकता है? इसको बताइये, अगर कोयले का दाम घटा दें तो ईंटों का दाम घटेगा तो खिड़की तो वह अपने आप बना लेगा। इसलिए पहले दीवार सोचिए फिर आप खिड़की सोचिएगा, यही हम आपसे कहना चाहते है। एक सब से बड़ी समस्या है कि सिंदूर पर जिस वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान गया उनका ब्लैकमनी जैनरेशन पर और तस्करी पर ध्यान नही गया। तस्करी की चर्चा हम इसलिए करना चाहते हैं कि आधुनिक युग का यह विदेशी आक्रमण है।

दुनिया के जितने भी विकसित देश हैं साम्राज्यवादी देश हैं वे जो पिछड़े हुए देश हैं उनकी सीमाओं पर अब फौज भेज करके नहीं आक्रमण करते हैं बल्कि वह सस्ता सामान भेज करके, स्मगलिंग करवा करके हमारे देश के भीतर में उस समान को भेज देते हैं। यह पैटर्न आल ओवर दी वर्ल्ड हो रहा है और सुनियोजित ढंग से इसको किया जा रहा है। शासक पार्टी के भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कम से कम सिंथेटिक फाईबर के बारे में सवाल को उठाया है, किस तरह से उसकी तस्करी होती है और तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का हर साल हमारे यहां विदेशी सिंथेटिक कपड़े आते हैं जिसका टैक्स भी हम लूज करते हैं और इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते थे कि यह जो विदेशों में लोग धन जमा कर रहे हैं उसे रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं, वित्त मंत्री जी बताएं, यह हमारे देश की एक बड़ी समस्या है, थोड़ी देर के लिए छोड़ दीजिए कि कौन इन्वाल्व हैं। वह अलग बात है। लेकिन आपने बजट में एक भी योजना ऐसी नहीं दी जिससे कि 5 वर्ष के अंदर कम से कम जो विदेशों में धन जमा है उसको हम लाने की कोशिश करते या जो ब्लैकमनी जनरेशन हो रहा है उनको नियंत्रित करते। पांच वर्ष में नहीं, 7 वर्ष कहें। हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि यह एक ही बजट में हो जाएगा लेकिन आपने उसकी चर्चा ही नहीं की। इसलिए हम को कहना पड़ता है कि आप उनके पक्षपाती हैं और इसलिए उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं करते हैं। यह आपकी पार्टी की बात है।

दूसरी बात जिसकी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा भी की है, वह है घरेलू कर्ज की और विदेशी कर्ज की। कर्ज के बारे में मैंने पहले भी बजट डिसकशन पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहा था कि सबसे ज्यादा कर्जखोरों में भारत का पांचवां स्थान है। वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात को डिनाई करें।

**श्री रघुनाथ राव** : सबसे ज्यादा कौन है ?

**श्री चतुरानन मिश्र** : ब्राजील है, मैक्सिको है और आप लोग भी उस तरफ जाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी देख नहीं कहता कि आप देश को बेच देंगे, लेकिन जिस तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि विदेशों से कर्ज लेने को हम नापाक कहते हैं, डेफिसिट फाईनेंसिंग को भी हम नापाक नहीं समझते हैं अगर उसका इस्तेमाल पुनर्निर्माण के लिये हो या नये-नये काम करने के लिये हो। इससे हमें एतराज नहीं है। एतराज होता है जब इसका इस्तेमाल लक्जरी गुड्स के लिये करते हैं, फाइव स्टार होटल्स के लिये करते हैं या फाइव स्टार कल्चर पैदा करने के लिये करते हैं। तब हमें एतराज होता है। आप कर्जा लीजिए लेकिन जरूरी बात यह है कि उसका इस्तेमाल आप किस बात के लिये कर रहे हैं। जितना आपका खर्चा है उससे ज्यादा आमदनी होती नहीं है। आमदनी से ज्यादा खर्चा करते हैं और कर्जा ले कर गैर योजना में खर्चा करते हैं। तब तो सारा देश कुछ लाख लोगों के हाथ बंधक बन जाएगा। इसलिये हमको कहना पड़ता है कि "ऋणम् कृत्वा घृतम् पीबेत"। अर्थात् कर्जा करो और घी पिओ इसी सिद्धांत पर आप चलते जा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

अब मैं राज्य सरकारों को राहत देने के बारे में कहूंगा।

(*Interruptions*) Yes, but that is a separate point. United States has a very strong economic base. That is why I have referred to only Brazil and Maxico. We cannot compare India with the United States.

मैं आपसे राज्य सरकारों को राहत देने के बारे में कह रहा था। मैं केवल इसकी चर्चा कर रहा हूं। हम तो चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं नहीं, हम तो दूसरी बात कहना चाहते हैं। आपके चीफ मिनिस्टर आपके खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं एन. डी. सी. में आए चव्हाण साहब ने क्या कहा, कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर्स ने क्या कहा ? इस समस्या को आप समझना

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

नहीं चाहते हैं । ज्यादातर जनहित के काम जैसे अस्पताल हो, शिक्षा हो, सिंचाई हो, रोड बनाने का हो, बिजली का हो, एग्रीकल्चर का हो, यह सब राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है और आप उसी का फंड काटने जा रहे हैं । उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी आप उस आसन पर हैं। आपने भी चर्चा की है कनसाइनमेंट टैक्स के बारे में । तो क्या हम सभी लोग पागल हो गए हैं ? आप उसका समुचित उत्तर क्यों नहीं देते हैं । आप जब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो आप भी इस समस्या को फेस करते थे लेकिन जब यहां आते हैं तो बदल जाते हैं। इसका क्या कोई सम्यक इंतजाम नहीं किया जा सकता है ? अगर हम लोगों को पढाई-लिखाई , अस्पताल सिंचाई, रोड आदि का काम नहीं करेंगे तो जनता राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों को उखाड़कर फेंक देगी और दूसरे रीजनल या विलगाववादियों का साथ देगी । इसीलिए हम कहते हैं कि इस पहलू पर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए । अब आपके कांग्रेस पार्टी के मंत्रियों ने खुलेआम कहना शुरू कर दिया है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सबसिडी की बात करते हैं । हमने कहा कि जब राष्ट्र का आदमी एक ही है तो हमारे लिए क्या सबसिडी है, जो आप टाटा बिड़ला को देते है । इसलिए हमारे लिए उसमें क्या है । लेकिन इस सबसिडी का, एक अंग है भ्रष्टाचार और बर्बादी । महोदय, मैं उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं मुझे दिए गए मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट फूड एंड सप्लाइज केलेटर में दिए गए फिगर्स का, यह पत्र 24 फरवरी, 1987 का है । उस वक्त श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद साहब थे जो कांग्रेस के जनरल सेक्रेटरी है-वर्ष 1983-84 में 6.7 लाख टन, 84-85 में 5.72 लाख टन, 85-86 में 5.94 लाख टन गल्ला बर्बाद हो गया आपके गोदामों से। यह पत्र है हमारे पास आप की सरकार का तीनों सालों को मिल कर 18 लाख टन से ज्यादा गल्ला बर्बाद हो जाता है, सड़ जाता है, चोरी चला जाता है । आप उस चोरी को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सब्सीडी देते हैं । यह सरासर अन्याय है । आप कहिये कि हम चोरों को, भ्रष्टों को, सब्सीडी देते हैं, भारत की जनता को सब्सीडी नहीं देते हैं । तो इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस दिशा में आप की सरकार चली जा रही है वह अत्यन्त ही चिन्ताजनक बात है। अब चूंकि देश की जो कठिन परिस्थिति हो गयी है और मैं भी एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हूं इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि हम लोग आखिर कहां जा रहे हैं। आप हमारी बात सुनने के लिये तैयार नही है। देश आज क्षेत्रीयता कास्ट और कम्युनलिज्म की तरफ जा रही है। कोई आदर्श नहीं है आज हमारे सामने जिस की ओर हम एक हो कर चले । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आजादी की लड़ाई में हम लोगों को महात्मा गांधी ने कुछ नहीं दिया । उन के एक आदर्श को लेकर ही हम उनके साथ चले गये थे । जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था, जब पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ था तो सारा देश आप के साथ एक हो कर खड़ा हो गया था । लेकिन आज आप का प्रोग्राम क्या है-- फाइव स्टार होटल, मारुति कार और कलर टी. वी., ठाट-बाट सारे देश में आप बढ़ा रहे हैं और आप कर्जा लेकर अपना खर्च बढ़ा रहे हैं । आज सरकारी मशीनरी द्वारा जो फालतू खर्च होता है उसको 5 परसेंट घटाने का कार्यक्रम आप क्यों नहीं बना रहे है । अगर ऐसा आप कर सकें तो ढ़ाई सौ करोड़ रुपया आप को मिल सकता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई आदर्श आप सामने रखिए आप सिर्फ गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं । मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि आप टैक्स रिलीफ देते हैं एन. आर. आईज को। आप विदेशों से उन को यहां लाना चाहते हैं यह अच्छा है लेकिन आप सारी रिलीफ उन को ही देना चाहते हैं और साधारण लोगों पर कर भार थोपते चले जा रहे हैं । जो आज कष्टमय जीवन बिता रहे हैं उनकी तरफ आप कोई ध्यान नहीं देते । गांवों में कारखाने खोलने के लिये आप ने कुछ राहत दी है । मैं इसका विरोधी नहीं हूं, लेकिन जो गरीबों के इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं उन की कीमत हम कैसे

घटावें इस पर भी आप को विचार करना चाहिए था, जो आप ने नहीं किया। आप सिंदूर और अलता का दाम घटा दीजिए, उसके लिये हम को कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन उनके इस्तेमाल की जो और दूसरी मुख्य चीजें हैं उनका दाम घटाइये। अन्न का स्टाक रहते हमारे यहां सूखा पड़ा। अगर हमारे पास काफी अन्न का स्टाक न होता और अगर हमने वर्ल्ड बैंक की बात मानी होती तो हमारे पास यह स्टाक नहीं रहता। वह स्टाक था इसी से हम अपने देश को बचा सके। लेकिन आखिर उसकी प्राइस कैसे बढ़ जाती है। विदेशों से जो मदद मिलती है या खेतों में जो उत्पादन होता है उसको आप बेच देते हैं या प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे देते हैं और उसका आप एफीशियेंटली इस्तेमाल नहीं करते। इस लिये समय की कमी को देखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश को रि-स्ट्रक्चरिंग आफ इकोनामी की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है और इसको करने में ही आप का यह बजट फेल हुआ है। मैं मिक्स्ड इकोनामी का विरोधी नहीं हूं। मैं उसका पक्षधर हूं। उसकी आज जरूरत है। उसे यहां कुछ दिनों तक रहना चाहिए, लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है। धन का आज केन्द्रीयकरण होता चला जा रहा है कुछ मुटठी भर लोगों के हाथों में और उनकी संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। एम०आर०टी०पी० के लोगों के लिये आप ने लिमिट 20 करोड़ कर दी है, लेकिन अगर आप उसे 100 करोड़ भी कर दें तब भी उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जायगी और दूसरी ओर दरिद्रों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इस को रोकना इस बजट से संभव नहीं है। यह बजट धनी लोगों का धन बढ़ायेगा और देश में पोलराइजेशन होगा, गरीबों और अमीरों के बीच विभेद ने बढ़ेगा। इसीलिये मैं आप से इस बजट का विरोध करता हूं। वैसे आप एक अच्छे दर्जी हैं जिन्होंने रफू का काम अच्छा किया है। (**व्यवधान**) ऐसा दर्जी भी तो होना चाहिए कि जो छेदों का रफू करे आपने अलता और सिन्दूर पर भी नजर डाली है इस लिये आप की तारीफ भी करता हूं कि आप श्रगार रस के प्रेमी हैं, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन इस बजट को नये सिरे से आप को देखना चाहिए यही कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHII RAJNI RANJAN SAHU (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairamn, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals for 1988-89 and at the same time I would like to congratulate our Finance Minister, who being a socialist, has not forgotten even the insignificant items for which Shri Chaturanan Mishra has interpreted in a different way. I would say that Finance Minister has not forgotten the insignificant items like kum kum and sindoor and has been relied on them. He has chosen a very soft and rural development-oriented budget. In spite of several constraints he has gone deep into the various aspects of our society. So far I could assess, he has not left any item which is being utilized by the common man and has got some concession in one form or the other.

We are all aware that our country passed through severe drought and flood and the hon. Finance Minister has taken into consideration drought and flood related expenditure while formulating the budget. He has to find out the resources to keep the Plan going and even step up investment in the context of drought and flood. He has also to provide concessions which he has given to industrial sector threatened by drought-induced recessions. He has

[Shri Rajni Ranjan Sahu]

given a practical approach to all these constraints and under these constraints he has formulated and placed the budget before this House.

Sir, the main threat in the budget of 1988-89 is to boost farm output, cheaper inputs and greater use of irrigation water. Besides this, the budget speaks of far-reaching measure for our all rural welfare.

Sir, a significant 40 per cent hike in outlays on agriculture and irrigation has been proposed to implement a package of measures for strengthening agriculture and irrigation sectors.

Besides more credit at relatively lower interest rates, farmers will get cheaper pesticides and fertilizers. Some of the proposed schemes like Jaldhara, Kutir Jyoti, village improvement scheme, are laudable. Sir, the programme for digging one million wells and creation of national agriculture credit relief fund is also going to give immense benefit to the farmers.

Our hon. Finance Minister deserves once again to be congratulated for issuing instructions to RBI for bringing down the cost of agricultural credit. Direct Finance to agriculture by public sector banks would be raised to 17 per cent of their total advance. The credit availability to agriculture is being to increase by Rs. 3000 crores. The other important concessions to provide is benefit to farmers by offering reduction of price of urea by about Rs. 8.80 per bag alteration of duty structure on pesticides to bring down their prices, import of vital pesticides, etc.

In the last budget National Housing Bank was set up with Rs. 100 crores to give a boost in housing development. A provision of Rs. 100 crores has also been made for rural housing.

A new programme, Kutir Jyoti, will extend single point light connection in the rural household. During 1988-89 five lakhs households will be covered.

For marginal farmers pumps for irrigation are going to be provided on nominal rental and lease charges. Under this scheme 50,000 families will be covered in 1988-89.

So, I appreciate the steps taken by the hon. Finance Minister for creating a separate social security fund with a Corporation of Rs. 100 crores for the purpose of subsidising insurance cover to landless labourers, handloom workers, rikshaw pullers who were up till now neglected in our society and they were being allowed to die without any insurance cover. Sir, this is a laudable scheme proposed by our Finance Minister. There is a new programme for housing for the marginal farmer, who has got a monthly income of Rs. 700, by HUDCO.

Now coming to the 100 per cent export-oriented units, the tax concessions given under section 80HHG have been extended to five years. Not only this, export profits of these manufacturers will now be exempt from Income- Tax. A sum of Rs. 1091 crores has been provided for the promotion of exports and maket development.

There is a provision of giving a package of concessions to four fast-growing segments of Industry. Concessions to synthetic fibre sector in one of them alone amounts to Rs. 237 crores. This concession is

excessive. This has to be looked into by our Finance Minister in the light of the pitiable condition of the cotton growers.

Now coming to the Plan outlay for 1988-89, this has been increased by 11 per cent to Rs. 28715 crores from the revised outlay of Rs. 24701 crores in the current year.

The other important features of the Budget are: increased outlay of Rs. 1295 crore for agriculture and irrigation. Under this an additional 2.05 million hectares are targetted to be brought under irrigation. Action plans have been formulated in the specified districts. Steps have been taken for the development of agricultural and anti-poverty programmes. The increase in allocation is to the order of 40 per cent. The increase in the Plan allocation for tele-communication is 44 per cent. The energy sector has an increase of funds allocation to the tune of 32 per cent. The allocation for infrastructure has been increased by 25 per cent.

Sir, the budgetary deficit has been restricted to Rs. 7484 crores, which is quite modest considering the magnitude constraints and the problems faced by our country. I personally do not agree with our friends on the other side that this deficit will lead to inflation. Sir, the deficit constitutes a mere 9 per cent of the total expenditure which Government propose to incur in 1988-89 and therefore should not have any impact on the inflationary pressures.

The reduction in the levy of excise and customs duties on a wide range of consumer items, on the food-processing and packaging industry, on materials used for construction of houses and the total exemption of duty on formulations of bulk drugs would help the common man and would also help a section of the industrial sector to show better performance. But the prices of drugs have gone up by 250 to 750 per cent, despite the concessions given by the Finance Minister. These prices are going up and I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to make a stern attitude against the raising of prices which is being resorted to by the manufacturers at their own level. It would not be out of place to mention here that all the multi-nationals have raised the prices by 250 to 700 per cent. This is a very serious matter, to which I would like to draw the attention, of the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

The Budget has a provision to help the domestic engineering industry by reducing the customs duty on selected raw materials needed for the manufacture of final products to a reasonable figure to 55 per cent as against 100 to 180 per cent. Likewise there is reduction in customs duty from 90 per cent to 55 per cent on boilers and quality steel plates. This would help the upgradation of technology.

The plastic industry would also stand to gain tremendously in view of the reduction in customs duty on key imported raw materials, such as IDPE, LDPE, PWC etc. This would help the packaging segments as plastic will replace the wooden packages etc. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the allocation on defence. There has been a deviation from the traditional defence budgeting which used to be based on the increase of the prevailing inflation rate plus a four to five per cent hike each year. The departure came during 1986-87 when it jumped from 3.8 per cent to 4.2 per cent of the G.N.P. The attempt at reduced defence spending may keep [illegible] at this level.

[Shri Rajni Ranjan Sahu]

What is unprecendented this year is that the increase of 6.3 per cent that is increase from Rs. 12,000 crores to revised estimates of Rs. 13,000 crores does not even take care of the inflation rate of 9.8%. So, this also requires your attention.

Sir, I would now draw your attention to the total liabilities and the increasing non-Plan expenditure. The country is already in the danger zone of the debt-trap situation. There is no proposal in the Budget to check wastage and extravagance. The Economic Survey strongly advocated ruthless pruning of programmes of doubtful economic and social merit. The Economic Survey also warned about the rapid rise in the current Government expenditure posing a serious risk of inflation. In 1988-89, the total liabilities of the Government would come to Rs. 2,24,000 crores, and the total interest burden would be equal to Rs. 14,100 crores. The non-Plan expenditure has also gone up by 16 per cent, and the Plan expenditure has increased only by 3 per cent.

Sir, the introduction of the tax on transfer of wealth, which is to be enacted under a special legislation, is a rational measure. This would result in shifting the burden of the estate duty from the estate of the deceased to the inheritors the wealth in the case of wealth-tax assessees.

Farm bias in this budget should help in generating greater purchasing power in the hands of the rural population, and this would help the industrial sector.

The Budget proposals for 1988-89 have not provided direct measures to stimulate industries, like withdrawal of the investment allowance or the tax on book profits, the whole package of concessions and reliefs, if taken into account, should help several sectors of industry. Therefore, companies would be able to show a better performance in the coming years.

The increase in the additional amount of deduction for dividend by Rs. 3,000 is no doubt a welcome proposal. But it is not sufficient to lure people to invest in the capital market.

Similarly, there is a marginal relief by way of increase of Rs. 2,000 in the standard deduction for salaried tax payer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please conclude now.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Two minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): All right.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: People were having expectations from the Finance Minister. Which has not been given in the Budget. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that the tax payer of the country was expecting that the Finance Minister would raise the limit of income and the standard deduction, and expected that he would announce a phased programme of reduction in the rates of both personnel and corporate tax and that he would raise the exemption limit. But this has not been done. Sir, I would suggest the hon. Finance Minister that he should raise the initial wealth tax exemption limit to a minimum figure of Rs. 8 lakhs and he should provide for levy of wealth tax on the acquisition value assets rather than on their market value which results in valuation and unnecessary litigation.

Sir, I would like to suggest a few points.

The proposal to bring back the estate duty through the back door in the form of inheritance tax or wealth tax at five times the wealth tax rates of the inherited wealth would act as a barrier to investment and accumulation of declared wealth. This would unnecessarily hamper the process of investment and disclosure of the correct income and wealth and would thus generate black money. There are no proposals in the Budget for revitalising the industrial climate, for increasing the employment potential or for unearthing the black money or for checking the tax evasion. I would like that all these points should be looked into carefully.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards the foreign exchange reserves. This has declined by Rs. 1,338 crores between the end of March, 1987 and January, 1988. Deposits in the non-resident foreign currency account have been raised by Rs. 650 crores during the first nine months of the year. Net inflow of foreign aid is expected to total Rs. 2,404 crores as against Rs. 1.564 crores last year. Commercial borrowing totalled to Rs. 1,354 crores as against Rs. 814 crores in the correpsonding period in the previous year and Rs. 1,396 crores over the whole of 1986-87. So, this is also very alarming. I hope the Finance Minister will look into it also very carefully.

The official estimate of debt service to export earnings is expected to rise from 22 per cent...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, please conclude.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: I have taken only ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, you have exceeded 16 minutes.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: All right. One minute more, Sir.

The official estimate of debt service to export earnings is expected to rise from 22 per cent in 1986-87 to 24 per cent in 1987-88. The import of capital goods, for example, crossed Rs. 4,000 crores mark in 1985-86 and touched Rs. 5,463.3 crores in 1986-87.

The per capita net National Product when considered at 1970-71 prices shows a dismal figure of our development effort. I would not like to quote the figures.

Agricultural production index went down from 156.4 in 1983-84 to 152.6 in 1986-87.

Unfortunately, the Central Institutions such as IFC, ICICI and IDBI did not show any improvement in their performance. The discrepancy between financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the public financial institutions declined from 85.2 per cent in 1982-83 to 56.6 in 1986-87, 72 per cent to 62.2 per cent in 1987-88.

The total employment in the private sector which was 75 lakhs in 1983 declined to 73.5 lakhs in 1986, although there was an increase in employment in the public sector industries.

Lastly, I would suggest that there should be a curb in the Government expenditure and there should be a proposal to increase in their efficiency. I would also like to say that the Finance Minister should take care of the sick units also where number is more than one lakh twenty thousand and involve Rs. 1,200 crores. This is very serious matter. This has to be looked into.

With these words I support the budget proposal. I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): May I have the leave of the House to request Dr. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi to occupy the Chair for some time?

..[**The Vice-Chairman (Dr. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi)** in the Chair]

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam, it was Gladstone who once said that a successful Finance Minister should fulfil three obligations. Firstly, he should care for the prosperity of the individuals. Secondly, he should establish healthy relations between classes. Thirdly, he should strengthen the economy of the nation. I cannot improve upon these words of Gladstone. I do not know how to describe the budget of my dear friend, Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwariji. Already many descriptions have been made. It has been called a panicky budget. It has been called a populist budget. It has been called a political statement. And it has been called an election-oriented budget. Nevertheless, it a grand performance of my friend. It is his maiden budget. I compliment him. As a grand maiden he has tried to fiddle and meddle with various things. He has given something for everybody. He has not missed anybody perhaps. From that point of view, this budget is very colourful. He has tried to erect a marble arch to cover up an ugly tunnel. He is not to be blamed for that. It is a legacy after all. He has got to cover up many things. But as a friend who loves him, let me say that covering up of realities is a dangerous practice for anybody. He had tried to make the budget something novel. I understand that. I don't question his motives because I still regard that Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwariji has still left in him social conscience. We worked together. But he is performing a very difficult feat. Once it occurred to me: can I describe this as a budget presented by an evangelist to the church organisations, good for all an devil for none? Do you know the meaning of an evangelist budget presented to ecclesiastical organisations? It means good for all and wishing bad for none.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: No, no.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am giving a compliment. Even if you let him down, I will not let him down though I speak from the Opposition. Madam, the Budget should be in my view a nerve centre of the economy. But unforutnately it is not the nerve centre of the economy. Its importance has been destroyed even before it. Various levies, impositions, imposts have been introduced before the Budget and the result is the importance of the Budget is destroyed. Take the present Budget. Before the Budget was presented, Rs. 3150 crores of levies have been imposed. If you take the Budget imposts, it comes nearly to Rs. 4,000 crores. For the last few years, this phenomenon of pre-budgeting has been resorted to more regularly. In my view, it is a bad practice.

Secondly, after the Budget, even post-budgeting is resorted to on a large scale. Supplementary demands are brought and passed and no thought is given for introducing fiscal discipline. Monies are sought. Authorisation is given by the Parliament at the fag end of the year. Usually, there is a rush of expenditure. There is a colossal waste and extravagance because monies have to be spent in time before the end of March. So this trend of pre-budgeting and post-budgeting has become a regular feature of the Finance Ministry. I think it is a bad practice and it has got to be given up. Take the case of the increase in administered prices. It is not a temporary phenomenon. We are seeing, it has become a permanent phenomenon. After each year, administered prices are being increased before the Budget. Even this year, it has happened. Normally, the administered prices are increased to achieve two purposes. Firstly, to

contain prices and break the monopoly and secondly, to regulate supplies. But a third element is being introduced in the administered prices system, that is to generate revenue on a large scale. This third element, this economic strategem upset the normal functioning of State enterprises, The level of in-

5.00 P.M. crease of administered prices is higher than the non-administered prices which operate. For instance, the index of administered prices rose from 105 in 1971 to 404 in 1985 whereas the corresponding figures for market-determined prices were 106 and 329. Secondly, it is interesting that the international prices of all commodities with administered prices in India have risen on a far lower scale. In other words, the international prices for such commodities are lower than the prices we impose on our commodities here in the public sector. This makes the public sector an anathema in the eyes of a few people. This strategy, in a way, indirectly or directly, comes in the way of efficiency. This gives rise to various criticisms in the press and outside. My friends have already levelled criticisms against the Government. The administered prices are also increased with a view to prevent transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. I do not want to go into that aspect. That has been referred to already. My approach is purely economic. Is it right or proper, is it good economics to have to resort to increase in administered prices year after year without giving thought to cost and price? Cost has got to be kept in view. Price has got to be kept in view. Normal laws of economics have to operate. That is not there. Now, as a result, what has happened? Many public sector industries have become sick. I have got the figures to show that the percentage share of the goods produced on capital employed has been decreasing in the public sector. It is not increasing. Further, the number of public sector industries which are losing is increasing. Now, the latest figure I have is, from 90 industries which were losing in the public sector, it has gone up to 100 in 1986-87. The number of public sector industries which are making profits is coming down. Therefore, you must evolve a policy, a strategy, by which you can make the public sector viable, strong and accountable. You have stated that there has been a twelve per cent return in your public sector industries. This return is because of the fact that the enterprises in the oil sector have been yielding a lot of profits. Of late, you have brought it in two enterprises of the Telecommunications Department also under this and they are yielding profits. So, if you take away the oil industries and the telecommunication industries, you will be left with a loss and not with any profits. I would like you to look into this matter and apply correctives in time. Many colleagues of mine have talked about deficit financing and public debt. On deficit financing, let me tell you that it is a very dangerous weapon. The Finance Minister this morning put a question: "What is the safe limit for deficit financing?" I said that it is two per cent. It should be two per cent and not beyond that. I say this because, for many years since the Second Five Year Plan up till now, we have been and we are dangerously depending on deficit financing which has framed the fires of inflation.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: In any developing country it will be there.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I understand that and that is why I said that it should be two per cent now. But it has got to be productive, not unproductive. Now, the Finance Minister has projected a large amount of deficit for 1988-89. During the Sixth Plan alone, the price increase or the price escalation was eight per cent according to the Wholesale price Index. According to the Consumer

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

Price Index, it came to 9.5 per cent. It is the cumulative escalation of prices that is causing distortions in the economy. In this context, I would like to state that prices cannot be discussed in isolation. Price rise is because of deficit financing, it is because of high costs, it is because of the imbalance and distortion in supply and demand and it is because of many things like that. Up till now, for the last forty years, there has been no cost policy here, no price policy, no interest policy and there has been no wage policy also. Why do I say that? I say that because there has been no proper integration of fiscal and monetary policies which is a must. Just now my friend was talking about interest. Interest has got a huge and big role to play in influencing costs and prices. We are charging a very heavy rate of interest, 15 per cent or 17 per cent. For what? There is *ad hocism* and there is an *ad hoc* approach to interest. If you charge a very heavy interest, it will automatically increase the cost and when cost is increased, prices are bound to go up. And, when there is no productivity or when there is not much of productivity at all, prices will further increase. Price depends upon savings, upon investments, upon wage goods, and on maintaining a balance between classes and many other factors. It requires a comprehensive approach to the whole question of price, interest, wages, costs, profit. But where is it? It is lacking I raised the issue when Mr. V. P. Singh was the Finance Minister. Where is it? I ask you this question. The present Finance Minister's predecessors were talking of simplification of tax structure, and a long-term fiscal policy. One of the things suggested was that the structure of customs and excise duties should be simplified rationalised. Till now you have not attempted it. You are going in the same old way of imposing surcharges, increasing the customs or excise duty, giving *ad hoc* relief here and there. That will not take you far. The structure of taxes has got to be rationalised. They have got to be simplified. And various kinds of excise duties have to got to be synchronized. And there are areas which can be taken out from the excise duty and from the customs duty. I think there are nearly 73 articles which do not yield much duty at all in the excise domain. They can be taken out. And all the administrative work, the paper work, can be simplified. Likewise it is with Customs. Nearly 22 or 24 articles can be removed from the list. The net loss of revenue is not much. On the contrary, the administration will have time to devote to major areas which will yield more revenue. This has got to be undertaken. About imports, some of the articles have got to be relieved from import duties. My friend Mr. Kulkarni was arguing about synthetics. Unless you lessen the burden of import duties which influences the price structure, we cannot control the prices. Therefore, it requires immediate attention for re-structuring of customs and excise, and even a thorough look at direct taxes. When the estate duty was removed, the argument was that the estate duty yields only a small amount and it imposes a lot of harassment to the taxpayers. That argument is just forgotten. I am just telling you; I am not arguing this way or that way.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: You should support the abolition of estate duty.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: You cannot make me support by all your pleadings. I must be convinced. Why is this kind of position taken? In the past the Government took the position that there has got to be a long-term stability in taxation. People should not be kept in doubt regarding taxation. That promise is broken I gave only an instance. This kind of *ad hoc* approach to tax matters, I think, will not be good. I think the problem before the economy is high cost. As I said, the cost is rising. If capital output ratio can

be brought down from five to two for instance, then it is not impossible to achieve 12 per cent growth rate in this country. We can achieve that and provide employment. Today our goods and our services are not competitive at all, neither in the home market nor in the world market. This has got to be done.

Now there are certain imperatives and compulsions in the economy which have not been looked into and the budget does not deal with them. The malady of our economic system is not that the economy is not growing. It is growing all right. But more than that, certain sectors in the economy are having, of late, accelerated growth. Those are the sectors which cater to the needs and demands of those people who have got purchasing power. Those wealthy people who have got purchasing power are catered to. That is why we see a lot of luxury goods in the market. Of late, the wage goods are not there much as compared to luxury goods. So, certain sectors of the economy are having accelerated growth and not other sectors. There is stagnation in the agricultural sector. This year there is a fall of between 8 and 10 per cent perhaps.

There is an alarming problem of removal of poverty from the masses which you have taken as a pledge, so to say. By the end of century, people should be free from poverty, at least up to 95 per cent. How can you achieve that with this kind of development? It is a distortion of justice looming large with the growth of black money and black wealth in the market: That is causing concern. According to the Institute of Public Finance, in the year 1984-85, the black money in the market, in the economy, is between 31,000 and 36,000 crores. According to the latest current prices, it may be 100,000 to 120,000 crores. Without tackling this menace, how can you bring social justice? One of the instruments is taxation. Heavy taxation and a lot of loopholes for leakage in taxation system lead to evasion of taxes. Mere raids on business houses will not do. Whom do you want to hoodwink? They will make money tomorrow because the system is such. The system generates black money and not the individuals. Individuals take advantage of the system. When the system is encouraging black money there are people who take advantage of the black money. Your mere raids on business houses will not help. They may create a scare or fear. But even that fear has gone now. Anybody's house can be raided for political purposes. Therefore it is the system which has got to be changed. According to the figures available, 70 per cent of the people cannot save and there is no saving made by them. Saving is done by 30 per cent of the people only. Seventy per cent cannot save because they have no property, no property income to save. The top 30 per cent of the people own 80 per cent of the property, bottom 30 per cent own only 5 per cent. This is the disparity. I am saying this because Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari is a socialist. I take him as a socialist. He may do something about it. Without proper distribution, without proper distributive system, you cannot achieve in the long range growth, balanced development and eradicate poverty and unemployment. Poverty and unemployment are the biggest challenge to your economy. You cannot eradicate these things unless there is distributive justice. I thought the budget would throw some light on these things, how he goes about, not merely resource raising or distribution of resources among different sectors. He claims that 80 per cent of financial outlay is fulfilled in the Fourth year of the Plan. Very good. What about the physical targets. It is here we have failed. There is no performance or implementation system or strategy adopted over the years to see that the benefits go to the target groups. They do not go at all. I know, he means well. He wants the money allotted

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

to various groups should reach them. But where is the machinery? Your machinery is rotten, corrupt, inefficient at the grassroots level. Moneys have been doled out also by the banks, nationalised banks. There is no audit how these moneys have been doled out, whether the nationalised banks are making profit or not. Nobody knows because the deposits are increasing and they are covering up all inefficiency in the banking system. I would beg of the Finance Minister to have a look at the operations of the various banks, nationalised, non-nationalised, scheduled, non-scheduled; in fact the whole of the banking sector. It should be done. I would also like him to have an implementation set up, monitoring set up, at different levels. The money that is spent by the Government is properly audited, assets are created for those people who are have-nots, who have no property. Today at the rural level benefits are not reaching them because there is no infrastructure and no effective coordination. There is no integration of various agencies; there is no performance test applied. That is why we have been failing. The country is losing resources heavily because of lackadaisical performance, misdirection of funds, misapplication of resources, corruption and inefficiency, I am told that nearly Rs. 40,000 crores can be saved if the Government has got the will to save it. This amount of Rs. 40,000 crores is being wasted because of corruption, inefficiency and the like. There has got to be determination on the part of the Ministers to see that utmost care and control is exercised over expenditure. There is enormous growth in expenditure today I do not want to go into the figures; they have been quoted. Non-Plan expenditure, non-developmental expenditure is growing enormously and Plan expenditure is dwindling. I would like that the public expenditure to be studied properly by a commission. There should be a commission set up for the purpose of going into all types of expenditure. The Achilles in the whole set-up is administration. We have been depending heavily on administration and administration consists of officials who have no social conscience. They have not been trained for that purpose. There has got to be administrative reform proper administrative reform so that the administration is improved to subserve the national interest. (*Time bell rings*) I am just concluding.

Sir, the Finance Minister has got to think of the policy in respect of wages, interest, profits and the cost and he should also think of establishing a new machinery on price control. There should be, apart from the Costs and Prices Bureau, a National Price Commission to supervise all these things and to keep the Government informed of various trends in the economy.

Finally, it was said by Emerson, a famous author, that the ultimate test of a Finance Minister is, his mind should be locked the bolted to produce results; I am sure my friend, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari will take my remarks well. I mean him well; I wish him well and I would like at least the future Budgets which he may present, to ensure what he said in the other House, shelter, food and clothing for the masses, so that people are assured of these essentials. Only then the Budget has got meaning; otherwise not. Thank you.

**श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी** (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं 1988-89 के केन्द्रीय बजट का समर्थन करना चाहती हूं। सर्वप्रथम मैं सब स्तरों की जनता से सुसंवाद रखने वाले शानदार बजट को प्रस्तुत करने के लिये माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहती हूं। सामने वाले, विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ लोगों को छोड़कर आमतौर पर सब लोगों ने बजट का स्वागत ही किया है। इस साल के बजट में कुछ कहने के लिये नहीं है तो विरोधी

पक्ष के लोग कहते हैं कि इससे कीमतें बढ़ेंगी और यह चुनाव पर नजर रखकर बनाया हुआ बजट है। इस प्रकार चुनाव की बात करते हुए ये लोग कहते है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि इसमें अच्छाई जरूर हुई है।

महोदया, आज की अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग अनिवार्य है और डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का होना अनिवार्य है। डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का होना अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बुरा असर नहीं डालता बल्कि अर्थ व्यवस्था को बढ़ावा ही देता है। ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था में इतने सारे रुपये डाले जाने से क्रय शक्ति लोगों की बढ़ेगी और उद्योग धंधों पर अच्छा असर होगा। 5688 करोड़ रुपये के डेफिसिट के मुकाबले में 1987-88 में 6080 करोड़ ही घाटा होना सरकार के लिये प्रशंसनीय है। भयानक सूखा और इससे मुकाबला करने के लिये राहत कार्य पर किये गये अनगिनत खर्चों के बावजूद घाटे का नियंत्रित स्तर रखने में सरकार को यश आया है और यह घाटा 1986-87 के घाटे के मुकाबले में जो कि 8225 करोड़ रुपया था कई हिस्सों में कम है। आपूर्ति व्यवस्थापन, कौशल्य का जो प्रदर्शन सरकार ने किया है इससे साबित होता है कि हमारी सरकार अर्थ व्यवस्था पर काबू रखने में सक्षम है।

महोदया, देश के अधिकतर हिस्सों में सूखा पड़ा है। इस वर्ष का सूखा आज तक का सबसे अधिक भयानक और भीषण सूखा है क्योंकि 35 वर्षागम उपमंडलों में से 21 उपमंडलो में बहुत कम अथवा नगण्य वर्षा हुयी है। परिणामस्वरूप खाद्यान्न, पीने का पानी, चारा वगैरह की कमी हुई है और कृषि क्षेत्र पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ा है। बहुसंख्यक किसानों ने, जिन्होंने ऋण लेकर बीज खरीदा, खेतों की मरम्मत की उन्होंने सब कुछ खोया है, वे पूरे बरबाद हो गये है। उनके ऊपर दुगुना परिणाम हुआ। एक तो उन्होंने जो कुछ खेतों में बोया था वह नष्ट हो गया और दूसरा खेतों से उत्पादन नहीं के बराबर होने के कारण अगले मौसम तक, अगली फसल आने तक अपने आप को संभाले रखने का बोझ उन्हें ढोना है। इसका खेत मजदूरों पर भी भयानक असर हुआ है। अचानक वे बेकार हो गये हैं। खाद्यान्न, पीने का पानी तथा चारा उपलब्ध करवाने के साथ साथ मजदूरों को काम देने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार पर आ पड़ी है। कहीं कहीं तो यह सूखा लगातार तीन सालों से पड़ता आ रहा है। लेकिन पर्याप्त बफर स्टाक सरकार ने रखा है जिसके कारण जरूरत मंद लोगों को समय पर अनाज पहुंचाया जा सका है और एक भी व्यक्ति भूख से नहीं मरा है। सरकार की इस दूरदर्शिता की सराहना करनी चाहिए। इस सूखे में आवश्यक चीजें सही स्थानों पर पहुंचाने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य रेलवे ने बड़ी तत्परता से किया है। इसके लिये रेलवे विभाग प्रशंसा का पात्र है। मैं खुद सूखा पीड़ित इलाकों में घूमी हूं। इतने बड़े भारी प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के बावजूद भी लोगों का नैतिक धैर्य ऊंचे स्तर का है और इस प्रकोप का सामना वे बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ कर रहे हैं। यह देखकर हमें इन लोगों पर नाज होता है। इतने भयानक सूखे के बावजूद भी 1987-88 में जी० एन० पी० में एक से दो प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की संभावना है। यह दिलासा देने वाली बात है। जब कि इसी प्रकार की हालत में 1979-80 में जी० एन० पी० में 4.7 प्रतिशत की घटोत्तरी हुई थी, 1987 के अप्रैल से अक्तूबर तक की कालावधि में 1986 की इसी कालावधि की तुलना में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 10.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। 1987 के पहले 9 महीनों में निर्यात 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है और इसके साथ साथ आयात 14 प्रतिशत घटे गया है। ट्रेड डिफिसिट में भी गिरावट दिख रही है। यह निसंशय होसला बढ़ाने वाली बात है।

मैं अब बजट के जो विशेष पहलू हैं उन पर विचार रखना चाहूंगी। अगर

[श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी]

खेती की ओर देखें तो राहतों का बड़ा विस्तृत संगठित पैकेज किसानों के लिए विकसित किया है। पहले तो 7500 रुपये के फसल लोन पर ब्याज का दर 11.5 प्रतिशत से 12.5 प्रतिशत तक था से घटाकर 10 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। इसके साथ साथ किसानों को कम लागत पर आवश्यक धन उपलब्ध हो इसके लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कुल बकाया अग्रिमों के अर्थात् आउट-स्टैंडिंग एडवांसेज के 17 प्रतिशत एडवांस खेती क्षेत्र के लिए ही हों ऐसा तय किया गया है। इससे बैंकों से उपलब्ध ऋणों के लक्ष्य में 1988-89 में 3 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा की वृद्धि हो जायेगी खेती की लागत में और कमी हो इसलिए अगले दो मौसमों के लिए खाद के दामों में 7.5 प्रतिशत की छूट देने की सूचना सरकार ने फर्टिलाइजर्स कम्पनीज को दी है। पेस्टिसाइड्स और वीडीसाइड्स पर आयात शुल्क घटाने के कारण किसान उनका अधिक उपयोग करेंगे और इससे फसल को बचाने में तथा खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद होगी। ये सब उपाय खेती की लागत कम करने में मददगार होंगे और सूखे से दुखी जो किसान हैं उनका हौसला बढ़ेगा। वे नये उत्साह के साथ खेती के काम में लगेंगे। इसके अलावा ग्रामीण ऋण व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए और उस पर निगरानी रखने के लिए एक नयी योजना का प्रबंध किया गया है जिसके अंतर्गत व्यापारी बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की जो ग्रामीण शाखाएं हैं, देश के पूरे गांवों की जिम्मेदारी उनको सौंपी जायेगी एक एक शाखा को 15 से 25 गांवों की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जायेगी और ऐसी शाखाओं ने उन गावो की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है। सही ढंग से आपात-कालीन राहत प्राप्त हो इसलिए इस बजट में राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण राहत कोष का भी प्रबंध किया गया है। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से इस कोष के लिए धन उपलब्ध होगा और रिजर्व बैंक, किस तरीके से पैसा बांटा जायेगा, इसके लिए नियम बनायेगा। यहां मैं एक बात का स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगी कि क्या इस कोष के साथ साथ फसल बीमा योजना जो आजकल कार्यवाही में हैं यह भी बनी रहेगी! क्योंकि इन दोनों का कार्य एक एक ही जैसा नजर आता है।

महोदया, नये "जलधारा" कार्यक्रम सूखा पीड़ित इलाकों के सीमांत किसानों को अल्प किराये पर या लीज पर पम्प सेट उपलब्ध होंगे। ये सब चीजें खासकर किसानों के लिये हैं। इस साल की सूखे की हालत देखकर किसानो को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें देनी अत्यन्त आवश्यक थीं, बल्कि यह सरकार का कर्तव्य था और वह कर्तव्य सरकार ने पूर्णत: निभाया है। इसलिये इस अर्थ संकल्प को "जय किसान" अर्थ संकल्प कहें तो गलत नहीं होगा। लेकिन इस अर्थ संकल्प में सिर्फ किसानों की तरफ ही ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है बल्कि अन्य ग्रामीण जनता को भी सुविधायें प्रदान की गयी हैं। गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के लिये बहुत सारे खास कार्यक्रम हैं। "कुटीर ज्योति' ऐसे हर गरीब घर में प्रकाश ले जायेगी। इस महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 1988-89 में 5 लाख कुटीरों को बिजली प्राप्त होगी मानों इसके जरिये आधुनिक जगत का, नई दुनिया का प्रकाश उनके घर में पहुंचेगा आज के जमाने में एल०पी०जी० एक अत्या-वश्यक चीज है। यह चीज पहाड़ी इलाकों में बड़ी मुश्किल से पहुंचती है और पहुंचे भी तो बड़ा मंहगी मिलती है। एल०पी०जी० की कीमत पर भी नियंत्रण लगा है, उसी कीमत पर वह पहाड़ी इलाकों में भी मिलेगी, जिस कीमत पर वह नजदीकी मैदानी इलाकों में मिलती है। केरोसिन भी फ्रेट सब्सिडी की वजह से सस्ता हो जाएगा। यह महि-लाओं के लिये बड़ी सहूलियत है।

बिंदी, सिंदूर, काजल अल्ता, महावर इस पर उत्पादन शुल्क में पूरी छूट प्रदान की गई है। हमारी ग्रामीण अर्ध-शहरी और कई शहरी बहिनें भी बिंदी, सिंदूर का इस्तेमाल करती है, इन चीजों की कीमत कम क्यों न हो? सहूलियत तो सहूलियत ही है। महिलाओं के लिए इतना ही नहीं, स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों पर उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट, जनता कपड़े पर सब्सिडी-मीटर पर दो रुपये से 2 रुपये 75 पैसे हो गई है।

ऐसी छोटी-मोटी चीजों के साथ महिला और बाल-कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए 235 करोड़ रुपये की खास व्यवस्था की गई है। इससे महिलाओं के काम करने के कौशल्य के स्तर को उन्नत किया जाएगा। (समय की घंटी) उनका आर्थिक विकास हो, इसलिए खास कार्यक्रम बनाये जायेंगे, जिससे कामकाजी महिलाओं की हालत में सुधार होगा।

माननीया, कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिये समर्थन सेवाओं और कठिन परिस्थितियों में ग्रस्त महिलाओं के लिए आश्रम स्थल और उनके पुनर्वास के कार्यक्रम इसमें शामिल हैं। इंटेग्रेटेड चाइल्ड डेवेलपमेंट कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछड़े ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, जनजाति क्षेत्रों और झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के लिए 1738 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

महोदया, मानव संसाधन से मानव शक्ति की गुणवत्ता विकसित करना यह हमारी सरकार ने भविष्य में सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रगति के लिए दिशा हुआ निर्धारित किया है। नई शिक्षा नीति इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। शिक्षा के लिए 1986-87 में 352 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये थे, उनको बढ़ा कर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 800 करोड़ कर दिये। नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडिचर को मिला कर 1987-88 का शिक्षा पर आऊटले 1187 करोड़ रुपये था, इस साल माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने उसे बढ़ा कर 1550 करोड़ रुपये किया है। इस इनवेस्टमेंट के परिणाम दृश्य स्वरूप में दिखाई देने में देर लगेगी, लेकिन यह एलोकेशन्स बड़े महत्वपूर्ण है।

महोदया, लघु-उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की नीति के परिणामस्वरूप 10140000 लोगों को 1457 हजार यूनिट्स में नौकरी मिली है और उन्होंने 72,250 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन किया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० श्रीमती) सरोजिनी महिषी)** : मैं माननीय सदस्या से समाप्त करने के लिए प्रार्थना करती हूं।

**श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी** : मैं दो मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दूंगी। इसमें से 2708 करोड़ रुपये कीमत की चीजें निर्यात की गई हैं। इस क्षेत्र का निरन्तर विकास होने से जिन इलाकों में बड़े उद्योग नहीं हैं, उन इलाकों का आर्थिक विकास होने में मदद होगी।

बड़े पैमाने पर आवासीय योजना कार्यान्वित करने के लिए नेशनल हाउसिंग बैंक के निर्माण, लैंड डेवेलपमेंट बैंक, छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को घर बनाने के लिए मदद, गांव में ड्रेनेज वगैरह में सुधार लाने की योजना, मकान निर्माण के लिए सस्ती सामग्री और तकनीक के लिए 1988-89 में एक सौ निर्माण केन्द्र और निर्मिती केन्द्रों की स्थापना, यह बड़ी सराहनीय बात है। बम्बई जैसे शहर में, जहां मकानों की बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत है, वहां यह कार्यक्रम बड़ी रफ्तार के साथ कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए।

पत्रकारों के लिए भी पेंशन योजना बना कर सरकार ने पत्रकारों की दिक्कतों की ओर उचित ध्यान दिया है।

मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि यह तमाम राहतें आम जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए सक्षम यंत्रणा की आवश्यकता है ऐसी यंत्रणा हो और इस कार्य का सही मोनिटरिंग भी हो। महोदया, महाराष्ट्र के लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अल्प-बचत के बंटवारे के बारे में जो सूचनाएं दी हैं उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करें क्योंकि नए तरीके से जो शेयरिंग हो रही है उससे महाराष्ट्र का 1700 करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। इसके उपर फिर से गौर करने की भी आवश्यकता है। महोदया, महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा, खानदेश विदर्भ जैसे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में 11 कोआपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल बनाने का प्राजेक्ट पूरा नहीं हो सका क्योंकि सेन्ट्रल फाइनांशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स लांग टर्म लोन्ज मंजूर नहीं कर रही है केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और इन संस्थाओं को अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने की सूचना दे जिससे इन

[श्री मती सुधा विजय जोशी]

स्पिनिंग मिलों को पूरा करने में अर्थ सहायता मिले ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर से माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का इतना अच्छा और बढ़िया बजट देने के उपलक्ष्य में अभिनन्दन करती हूं। धन्यवाद ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० (श्रीमती) सरोजिनी महिषी)** : श्री बंधु महतो । मैं आपसे भी प्रार्थना करती हूं कि दस मिनट में समाप्त करने की कोशिश करें।

**श्री बंधु महतो** (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, 1988-89 का जो बजट आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा इस सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। यह बजट वास्तव में भारत के चतुर्दिक विकास के लिए लाया गया है और विशेषकर इस बजट में किसानों, छोटे उद्योगकर्मियों, गरीबों और श्रमिक के लिए काफी राहत प्रदान की गई है । वास्तव में किसान को स्वावलंबी बनाने के लिए बहुत से प्रयास इसमें किए गए हैं । सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने प्रांत की कठिनाइयों के विषय में जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां पर किसान बड़े पैमाने पर आलू की खेती करते हैं और वर्षों से लोगों को कोल्ड-स्टोरेज में उसे रखने की बड़ी कठिनाई होती आ रही है और जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज बन गए थे वे तो बन गए थे, किंतु नए निर्मित नहीं हो रहे थे । लेकिन इस बजट में संयंत्रों को खड़ा करने के लिए, उपकरणों को खरीदने के लिए जो 40 प्रतिशत उत्पाद शुल्क लगता था उसको 15 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। इससे काफी कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनेंगे और किसानों को जो आलू और रा-मैटीरियल रखने में कठिनाई होती थी वह अवश्य ही अब दूर होगी। महोदय यह बिहार का उत्तरी भाग बाढ़ की चपेट में बराबर रहता है और खास करके मुजफ्फरपुर, चंपारन, समस्तीपुर, खगरिया जिला, ये सब बहुत उपजाऊ जिले हैं। इन जिलों से बूढ़ी गण्डक नदी निकलती है और वह चंपारण से निकलकर खगरिया में जाकर गंगा नदी में मिल जाती है। यह नदी बाढ़ के समय में भंयकर रूप धारण कर लेती है कई बार डैम बनाने की बात चली थी उस बूढ़ी गण्डक में डैम निर्माण करने की बात बराबर उठती है सूखे से निपटने के लिए तो काफी योजनाएं बनायी गयी हैं और बनायी जा रही हैं, लेकिन बाढ़ से रोकथाम के लिए इस बजट में कोई प्रोवीजन नहीं है, कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है । मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस बूढ़ी गण्डक नदी पर मसान डैम बनाकर खेती के हिसाब से जो उपयोगी जिले हैं --समस्तीपुर मुज्जफरपुर, चंपारन, खगरिया इनको बचाया जाय ।

उसपभाध्यक्ष महोदया, अब फसल बीमा योजना लागू है। लेकिन बिहार में आज तक इससे कोई भी किसान लाभान्वित नहीं हुआ है। बाढ़ से ब्लाक बह गए हैं। बाढ़ से अनेकों जिलों के बहुत से भाग बर्बाद हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक फसल बीमा से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। पहले केवल प्रोविंस को यूनिट माना गया था, अब जिले को माना गया है अगर प्रखंड को यूनिट मान लिया जाय तो बहुत कुछ लाभ हो सकता है किसानों को ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, अब यह एन० आर० आई० पी०, आई० आर० डी० पी०, आर० एल० ई० जी० पी० के माध्यम से गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने का काम सफलतापूर्वक चल रहा है। बहुत-से परिवार इससे लाभान्वित हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां बी०डी०ओ० को एजेंसी बनाया गया है। यह ठीक नहीं है । मेरा सुझाव है कि कि पंचायत को एजेंसी बनाया जाय । पंचायत के माध्यम से यह काम चलाए जाएं । इससे अधिक काम हो सकेगा और सही काम हो सकेगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, इस बजट में पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए जिला चुनाव की बात है । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि जब जिले के चुनाव होने लगें तो बिहार के समस्तीपुर, वैशाली आरा, पटना, नवादा, मुज्जफरपुर जो कि उपजाऊ जिले हैं इनको भी उस चुनाव में रखा जाय जिससे वहां खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का काम और भी बढ़ सकेगा और बिहार इससे लाभावित हो सकेगा । *हे*दया, आज खासकर ग:वों में आवास की बहुत कमी है तो आवास बनाने के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 7 सौ रुपए प्रतिमास की आमदनी रखने वाले को 7 प्रतिशत की सूद की दर पर यह कर्ज दिए जाएंगे और 22 वर्षों में उसको जमा करेंगे । यह एक अच्छा कदम है लेकिन यदि सूद और कम हो जाए तो मकान निर्माण में तेजी आ सकेगी । अभी भूमि विकास बैंक का कार्य क्षेत्र सीमित है इस कार्य क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किया जाएगा ताकि आवास निर्माण में तेजी आ सके ऐसा बजट में कहा गया है यह अच्छी बात है और इससे आवास की जो कमी है यह दूर हो जाएगी । (समय की घंटी) महोदया, आज गांवों में और कस्बों में 40 हजार से ऊपर बैंक काम कर रहे हैं । अभी विरोधी पक्ष लोगों ने कहा कि ये बैंक काम नहीं करते और भ्रष्टाचार से ग्रसित हैं । लेकिन लोनिंग कैप लगाकर इस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर किया गया है जिसमें छोटे-छोटे किसानों और गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहनेवाले लोगों को ऋण मुहैया कराने का कार्य बहुत सफलतापूर्वक किया गया है । और बजट में यह प्रयास किया गया है कि 15,20 गांवों को एक बैंक के कार्य क्षेत्र में दिया जायेगा और उन के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था यह बैंक करेगा और उनकी आर्थिक उन्नयन के लिए वह बैंक जिम्मेदार होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो बजट सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam Vice-Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General Budget which was presented by the hon. Finance Minister for the year 1988-89. Madam, this Budget is basically a rural-oriented Budget, a kisan Budget, a Budget which has been even welcomed by the Opposition leaders, economists and all sections of the society, whether they are upper-class or the lower class people and the poorer sections of the society, all of them welcomed this feature. As expressed by the hon. leader of the Janata Party, that this Budget has given a thrust to all sectors in the society. Madam, the main thrust has been given in this Budget for agriculture, in the past two years, we have seen in the Budget that the major concessions were given to the industries, especially to major industries but the Government found that those major industries, the capital goods industries, large scale industries and medium scale industries are not yielding good results and they are not contributing anything for the development of the nation. The small scale industries on the other hand have been contributing as a major export component to our country. Therefore, the Government thought it fit to give a thrust to agriculture. Larger allocations have been made for agriculture alone. When compared to last year's Budget, this year, the agriculture sector has got 40 per cent more allocation. But, Madam, I have been repeatedly telling for the past two years about the subsidies. They have given Rs. 3000 crores subsidies for fertilizer, Rs. 2,300 crores subsidies for food and Rs. 1091 crores for export promotion. Madam, in respect of fertilizer subsidies, there is a uniform policy adopted by the Government. We have been representing to the Government for the past two years that subsidy can be divided into two categories because the benefits are not taken by the small farmers or the marginal farmers. It goes to big landlords who are holding 80 acres of land or 100 acres of land. The yare also getting the benefit as that of small and marginal farmer. Therefore, we have requested them to divide the categories of farmers and give benefits to those farmers only who are really eligible for fertilizer subsidies. A

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

major portion of the fertilizer subsidy goes to the big landlords only. Marginal and small farmers are getting only a little benefit. Therefore, we have requested repeatedly that while granting subsidies, the subsidies should go to persons who are really eligible and entitled to it. These big landlords can manage without subsidy. They have the purchasing power because they are holding larger acres of land but small land marginal farmers should be given support by the Government But the uniform policy is adopted. I would request the Minister because the Government can save subsidy and can divert the same for other developmental purposes. According to the information available, about Rs. 1,000 crores goes to the big landlords as subsidy. That can be avoided by the Minister while adopting the policy of continuing subsidy for the small and marginal farmers and discontinuing the same for the big ladlords who are just eating away the Government money

Then, Madam, I am very glad 6.00 P.M. that in the rural sector the agriculturists, the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the persons who are living below the poverty line are getting benefits in this Budget. Under fertilizer subsidies, the hon. Minister has said that for a bag of urea, Rs. 8.80 will be given as subsidy and it should be borne by the factory.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI]: Just a second, please. Now it is 6 o'clock. I would like to know the mood of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): At 6.30 there is some function. Till then we can go on.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It has been said that it can be borne by the companies. But no guidelines have been given to the fertilizer industry. Now, the fertilizer industry wants the prices to be fixed and it also wants the subsidy amount to be given to it. But we find that without the guidelines, the fertilizer industry is suffering because it has got large stocks and it has got to sell them in the market. The price has been fixed by the Government. But I do not know what policy the Government is going to adopt for the proper distribution of fertilizers so that fertilizers can reach the comon man with the subsidy. How is it going to see that the benefits reach the agriculturists? That is also not clear. The Minister has given a warning that if it is not used, it will be discontinued. The industry, whether it is private sector or public sector, will be happy. But if the subsidy is discontinued, the person affected will be the farmer. Therefore, this particular aspect should be given thought to by the hon. Minister.

The next point is about public sector undertakings. There is a lot of criticism from various quarters, from various political parties, that this Government is diverting its attention to private sector. But the economic survey which has been presented to this House by the hon. Minister for Finance categorically states that the Budget allocation for public sector undertakings has been increased. Madam, I will give two figures. The investment in public sector undertakings in 1986-87 was Rs. 61,603 crores compared to the previous year's figures of Rs. 50,362 crores. The increase in the allocation is 22.32 per cent. Apart from the investment the, income which has been earned by the Government from public sector undertakings has increased to Rs. 1796.8 crores. Public sector undertakings are now yielding income for the purpose of contribution to the development of the nation. We hear criticism from the various political parties in the Opposition that public sector undertakings are in the red and they are not contributing for the development of the country. I quite agree that about 50 per cent of the public sector industries are not able to yield profits. Bu they are core sector industries like steel, coal and power. They are mainly for the purpose of developing the other infrastructures. They cannot be closed. As per the decision of the Prime Minister only those industries in public sector which are not viable or economical.

and which are not essential, can be closed because we cannot give further inputs into industries that are running into losses. So, the decision of the Government is very clear that only those public undertakings which are not yielding good result will be closed. Relating to the other vital industries, if we find that we are losing, we have to meet the situation and see to it that they give us good results. The efficiency and acocuntability of the management have to be fixed so that public sector undertakings can give good results.

Then, Madam, the other important aspect is deficit financing. In the last year, deficit financing was about Rs. 6900 crores. This year the deecit financing it to the tune of Rs. 7,484 crores. Now, there are two schools of thought relating to deficit financing. When there is deficit financing, it is said that large amounts of money would be pumped out on account of which there will be price rise and the purchasing power of the people would be reduced. This is one school of thought. According to the other school, in the develping countries where there is an unlimited supply of labour, deficit financing can be used as a means of employing the unemployed labour by investing in projects which will definitely lead to capital formation in the country. Therefore, deficit financing can be adopted by the developing and underdeveloped countries. Now, in our country, we have a large amount of labour and we have other infrastructures. But, for want of funds, many projects could not be implemented. In a developed country, the position is just the reverse. But, in India only if there is deficit financing, we would be able to invest more. In the developing and underdeveloped countries deficit financing is the only source which is open for getting good results either in the form of consumer goods or in the form of capital goods. Therefore, the criticism coming from the Oppositon leaders that this Government is adopting the policy of deficit financing thereby creating inflation is not a criticism which can be accepted by all the people of this country and by the economists of the world. But I would like to say that the Prime Minister, no doubt, while presenting the Budget last year as the Finance Minister had categorically stated that adopting the policy of deficit financing would lead to serious consequences, but there was no alternative and there was no other go. We have resorted to deficit financing for developing the various core sector industries for the purpose of industrial development in the country. Therefore, deficit financing will denitely improve the conditions in the country and will not create any disaster in the country

Now, I come to the other important aspect and that is the expenditure on Defence. No doubt, last year, we had allocated about Rs. 12,000 crores and this year we have allotted Rs. 13,000 crores. We should see the world arena and also the forces which are in and around our country to find out whether we have to invest more on Defence or not. Actually, we are facing Pakistan on one side and our neighbour, China, is there on the other side and then there is Bangladesh on the eastern border and, in Asia, we are the biggest country. T[illegible], for bringing about sophistication and modernization in our defence equipment and also for research and development, we should have more allocation of funds. In fact, Pakistan is amassing and acquiring weapons not only from the United States, but also from the other world markets. For Pakistan, when compared to its population, its defence forces are very large and the expenditure on defence is exorbitant and they are adopting more and more modern methods and modern technology. They have gone in for nuclar bomb That being the case, we will be fully justified in having Rs. 13,000 crores as our Defence expenditure considering also the other areas where our neighbouring are building up their defence forces. But, so far as our country is concerned, I can very well say that this amount of Rs. 13,000 crores on Defence is less and not more for the reasons I have cited. I would go further and add that our Defence expenditure should be more since we are living in a sensitive part of Asia and our country's security has to be safeguarded and our

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

people are to be safeguarded and if this is to be done, we have to acquire modern technology and modern equipment not only from our own sources, but also from other countries as well.

There are other aspects of deficit financing which the other honourable Members have covered. About subsidies also, the honourable Members have spoken. The Government is now giving more attention to the public sector undertakigs and the focus of the Government is more on the public sector now and the Government is seeing to it that the public sector undertakings are working not only efficiently, but they are also yielding good profits to the Government. Therefore, Madam, this Budget has not received any criticism from any section of society. In fact, the hon. Finance Minister who has submitted his maiden Budget deserves congratulations. The Opposition leaders tell us that this is election-oriented and this Budget is only for the purpose of focussing the Congress party's image. This is only a cock and bull story, and.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI): You have already taken 5 minutes.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We have to meet the Opposition views also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRI MATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI): The Minister will meet them all.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We will also have to do something on that.

We have to give something to the common man, the poorer sections and agriculturists. This should be welcomed by all. There should not be any party interest involved in that. Therefore, I congratulate the Finance Minister and also our Prime Minister for having made efforts to see that the 'kisan' is saved, the common man is saved and the poor sections get the benefits.

[**The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai)** in the Chair]

**श्री भंवर लाल पंवार** (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं भारत के सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री एवं अति अल्प समय में विश्व क्षितिज पर उदयमान होकर भारत की विश्व में पुन: गरिमा बढ़ाने वाले विश्व शांति दूत माननीय श्री राजीव गांधी के दिशा निर्देश पर भारत के वित्त मंत्री श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत सन् 1988–89 के बजट का स्वागत, समर्थन एवं मुक्तकंठ से भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूं ।

बजट सरकार की नीतियों एवं जिन आधारों पर जनता से मेन्डेट प्राप्त कर सत्ता में आती है उनके क्रियान्वयन का प्रतिविम्ब होता है । इसके साथ ही बजट के द्वारा संविधान में उल्लेखित उद्देशिका 'प्रिएम्बल' की सम्पूर्ण प्राप्ति की ओर अग्रसर होने की परिकल्पना को दर्शाता है । बजट यह भी दर्शाता है कि हम भारत के संविधान के भाग–4 में उल्लेखित राष्ट्र के उत्थान के लिए नीति संबंधी निदेशक तत्व, (डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ स्टेट पालिसी), के अनुरूप उत्तरोत्तर उपलब्धि की ओर बढ़ रहे है । हम सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक न्याय, राष्ट्रीय जीवन की सभी संस्थाओं को अनुप्रमाणित कर, भरसक प्रभावी रूप से स्थापना एवं संरक्षण कर लोक कल्याण की अभिवद्धि कर रहे हैं । यह भी बजट से परिलक्षित होता है कि यदि हम सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का चतुर्थ वर्ष के वर्तमान सन् 1988–89 के बजट को इन कसौटियों पर कसे तो यह पूर्ण रूप से परिलक्षित होगा कि यह बजट विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले, विभिन्न व्यवसायों में लगे हुए लोगों के समूहों के बीच आय की असमानताओं को कम कर, उनकी प्रतिष्ठा, सुविधाओं एवं अवसरों को बढ़ाने का भी पूर्ण ध्यान रखते हुए सभी मुद्दों पर सुनिश्चित रूप से संचालन करने का समावेश किया गया है ।

माननीय, बजट भारत की सम्पूर्ण जनता के लिए है । भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है जिसमें 75 प्रतिशत जन

ग्रामीण जनता है। इस वर्ष के बजट के द्वारा कृषि को पूर्ण महत्व दिया गया है, यह हमारे इस बजट से प्रतीत होता है। इस वर्ष का बजट, इतना महत्वपूर्ण बजट वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। भारत को बनाने के लिए भारत के राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने अगर भारत के निर्माण को एक विशाल-कार्य बिल्डिंग का रूप देना चाहा तो स्वतंत्रता के बाद पंडित नेहरू ने उस बिल्डिंग के निर्माण के लिए बहुत बड़ा काम किया और उसकी नींव को गहरी डालकर इतनी मजबूती से भरा कि उन्होंने भारत में भाखड़ा नंगल, तुंग-भद्रा और हीराकुड जैसे डेमों का निर्माण किया और बोकारो और भिलाई के स्टील प्लान्ट्स का निर्माण करके उस बिल्डिंग की नींव को मजबूत किया। इसके पश्चात् स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उस भवन की दीवारों को मजबूत बनाना प्रारम्भ किया। जब उन्होंने दीवारों को मजबूत बनाना प्रारम्भ किया तो पड़ोस के देशों ने यह देखा कि हमारी तरफ दरवाजा खुलेगा तो उ होंने हम पर आक्रमण की एक नीति बनाई। पंडित नेहरू के समय में 1962 में और इंदिरा जी के समय में 71 में हमें अपने उन पड़ोसियों से लोहा लेना पड़ा। उस समय में इंदिरा जी ने उन भवनों की दीवारों को चुना। ये कांग्रेस की नीतियां, रीतियां हैं और संविधान में दिये गये जो कार्यकलाप हैं उनकी पूर्ति के लिये यह सब काम किया गया। इसके पश्चात् हमारे नौजवान वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी ने इस दीवार के ऊपर छत बनाना प्रारम्भ किया। इतनी मजबूत छत कि उनके ऊपर बहु-मंजिला इमारतें बनाई जा सके। ऐसी स्थिति में विदेशी ताकतों ने हम पर लगातार एक एक करके प्रहार किये जिनको हमने झेला है। इसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी सूझबूझ से काम लिया और अपनी सूझबूझ के प्रदर्शन से भारत की छवि को विश्व में बढ़ाया है। महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यदि हम सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावित परिव्यय का मुकाबला वास्तविक परिव्यय से करें तो इससे पता चलेगा कि विपक्षी भाइयों की उस समय की आलोचना झूठी सिद्ध हुई है। वे कहते थे कि सातवीं योजना का प्रारूप हवाई किला है। वास्तविक परिव्यय से सरकार ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि प्रथम वर्ष में 20 प्रतिशत, द्वितीय वर्ष में 41 प्रतिशत, तृतीय वर्ष में 63 प्रतिशत राशि योजना में लगाकर एवं चतुर्थ वर्ष में 86 प्रतिशत तक खर्च का प्रस्ताव कर आशतीत उपलब्धि प्राप्त कर विपक्षियों का मुह बन्द कर दिया है। छठी योजना व्यय के मुकाबले सातवीं योजना व्यय बहुत ही प्रोत्साहनपूर्ण है। इसके मुकाबले में सातवीं योजना में जो व्यय हमने निर्धारित किया उससे भी बढ़कर हम देश के विकास में यह लगा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, जैसाकि सभी वर्ग के लोगों ने कहा है कि यह स्पष्ट कृषि प्रधान बजट है और देश के विकास में यह बहुरंगी प्रतीत होता है। इस वर्ष 2 हजार करोड़ तक की धनराशि बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित इलाकों पर खर्च करने के लिये रखी गई है। हम पर जो भार आया था इसके पश्चात् भी किसानों के लिये ऋण के भुगतान की अवधि बढ़ाकर सात वर्ष कर दी है, सात वर्ष की इसमें छूट दी है और ऋण के ब्याज की दर में कमी दर दी गई है। जलधारा योजना में ग्रामीणों को किराये पर पम्प देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे अपनी पूरी जमीन पर काश्त कर सकें। कृषि मजदूरों के लिये बीमें की राशि और सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये 236 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोत्तरी कर, किसान विकास पत्र के माध्यम से एवं उर्वरक में छूट देकर किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने का काम किया गया है। ये सारे काम किसानों को सुदृढ़ बनाने, उनको मजबूत बनाने के लिये हैं।

महोदय, विगत वर्षों में भारत खाद्यान्न के मामले में सेल्फ सेफिसेंट बन गया है। इसके लिये और भी जो हमारा आगे का लक्ष्य है इससे हम उसे पूरा करने में

[ श्री भंवर ल ल पंवार ]

समर्थ होंगे। इसी उद्देश्य से मान्यवर, वित्त मंत्री जी ने ये सारी बातें किसानों के हित के लिये की हैं। इसके साथ ही हम देखते हैं कि बजट के माध्यम से सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को राहत दी गई है। बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित होने के बावजूद भी हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है बल्कि वह 11 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। हमने 1979 में देखा है कि उस समय वर्षा नहीं हुई और थोड़ी सी अकाल की स्थिति कुछ क्षेत्रों में आई थी और उसके कारण उस समय हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ 1.7 प्रतिशत घट गई थी। इससे हमें यह देखने को मिलता है कि यह कांग्रेस सरकार ही इस भारत को आगे बढ़ाने में सक्षम है। इस समय ट्रेड डिफिसिट कम हुआ है और इम्पोर्ट भी 14 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। बजट घाटा भी केवल 9 प्रतिशत है और विदेशी ऋण भी 14 प्रतिशत है। इसके संबंध में जो मेरे विरोधी भाइयों का यह कहना है कि क्या हम विदेशों के बंधक होते जा रहे हैं तो मैं उन भाइयों से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी विकासशील देश हैं उन देशों की ऋण की स्थिति अगर देखें तो 40 प्रतिशत उनको ऋण देने की जरूरत पड़ रही है हमारा तो विदिन लिमिट है। (**समय की घंटी**)

मैं राजस्थान से आ रहा हूं और राजस्थान की जो स्थिति है वह इतनी भयावह है कि इसे स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री जी ने माना है कि इस साल के जो सूखे से पीड़ित राज्य हैं उनमें राजस्थान सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस साल राजस्थान सूखे से पीड़ित होने में प्रथम है। इसीलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट के माध्यम से प्रथम लाभ राजस्थान को फण्ड्स का एलोकेशन करके दिया जाये। वहां पीने के पानी की कमी है। पानी बहुत गहरा चला गया है। पानी सैलाइन हो चुका है, पीने योग्य नहीं रहा है। इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना जो 1958 में प्रारम्भ हुई थी 68 करोड़ रुपये में और 68 में समाप्त होने वाली थी वह एकदम से द्रोपदी का चीर बन गयी है और 1981 तक उसकी लागत जो है वह 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गयी है। यह राजस्थान सरकार की क्षमता की बात नहीं है केवल दस करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्र सरकार की इस साल की सहायता पीने के पानी को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए पश्चिमी राजस्थान के क्षेत्रों के लिए है जो कि उसके लिए बहुत कम है। मैंने 11 दिसम्बर, 1987 के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से जो फिगर्स दिये थे मैं उनको न दोहराते हुए कहूंगा कि फण्ड्स का स्पेसिफिक एलाटमेंट करके प्राथमिकता के ऊपर इस नहर के माध्यम से पीने का पानी लाया जाये। जो बिना फिल्टर्ड पानी सतह से निकालकर पिलाया जा रहा है उसके कारण पेट में इतनी तकलीफें जैसे डीसेंट्री आदि कई प्रकार के रोग उस एरिया में फैल गये है। इसके लिए मैंने 24-2-88 के दिन विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से जो फैक्ट्स दिये थे मैं उनको यहां नहीं दोहराऊंगा। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मार्च 1981 तक जो 58 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग स्वीकृत हुए हैं वे भी नहीं पहुंचे हैं। उनको भी जल्दी भेजा जाये। इस संबंध में मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कि राजस्थान में सोलर एनर्जी बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन उसका दोहन नहीं हुआ है अगर वह हो जाये तो उससे भी काफी सहायता मिल जायेगी। (**समय की घंटी**) मैं दो निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा। एक तेल सब्सिडी के बारे में है कि सब्सिडी केवल उन उद्योगों को दी जाये जो कि सरकार के द्वारा चलते हैं, बाकी की सब्सडी जो प्राइवेट लोगों को देने वाले हैं, ऋण के माध्यम से देने वाले हैं उस सब्सिडी का एकदम से तौर तरीका बन्द किया जाये। ब्लैक मनी के संबंध में जो रेड्स हो रहे हैं उनके संबंध में मैं यह निवेदन करता हूं कि यह ठीक है लेकिन कुछ अधिकारियों के मनमुटाव के कारण जो लोगों को तंग किया जा रहा है उसके लिए भी एक मानीटरिंग कमेटी की आवश्यकता है।

स्टेरिंग की जाये और इसके ...क मनी को हाउसिंग परपज ...ए यूज किया जाये । हाउसिंग कन्स्ट्रक्शन की एक योजना बना दी जाये ताकि ब्लैक मनी ब्हाइट हो जाये और दूसरा हाउसिंग की जो कमी है वह भी पूरी हो जाये ... (**समय की घंटी**)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष** (**श्री जगेश देसाई**) : हो गया अब । अभी भी बहुत बोलने ...ले हैं ।

**श्री मंवर लाल पंवार** : बस लास्ट पाइंट है ।

विदेश मंत्रालय के संबंध में मेरे भाइयों ने कह दिया है इसलिए उसकी पुनरावृत्ति नहीं करना चाहूंगा लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन नहीं करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार की जो विदेश नीति रही है वह हमेशा ठीक रही है और राजीव जी ने इसे बिलकुल सही आगे बढ़ाई हैं ... (**समय की घंटी**)

बच्चों और स्त्रियों के लिए इन्टेग्रेटेड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के द्वारा जो राहत पहुचाई जा रही है इसमें भी वृद्धि की जाये ।

आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया इसके लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद ।

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): I congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing such a progressive, pro-farmer and pro-socialist Budget....

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I do not find it socialist.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: It is a socialist budget. Why I call it socialist is that is has taken care of the essential things, that is, roti, kapra, makan, rozgar; but the position is, Sir, that they are afraid now that we have given so many concessions, and the Finance Minister has done so much for the farmers and they remember their own period during Janata regime. Any way, I will not dwell on it. I want to congratulate the Government for giving all kinds of concessions and introducing new schemes that would benefit the poor.

I will now come to the point which is dear to my heart and I will speak on behalf of the profession to which I belong, that is, working journalists. I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for making a commitment and accepting the long-standing demand of the journalists for payment of pension. They have promised to take appropriate steps and I hope they will introduce a Pension Bill within the current session of Parliament and I am sure it will be welcomed by all. I request the Government to appoint, without any delay, certain experts who can work out the financial details of the scheme and also how it will be paid, so that the lowest and the poorest among the journalists benefit from this scheme. This is a social welfare measure and I suggest, the State Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Provident Fund Commissioner, the Unit Trust of India, should all be associated with it. I also suggest that the scheme should be worked out quickly so that a Bill is introduced within the current Budget session. I also welcome the proposal of the pension scheme to be extended to non-journalist employees of the newspapers because they also deserve this benefit.

Sir, I suggest the Government should ensure that there is no delay in the submission of the report by the Wage Board on Working journalists and non-working ojurnalists. Sir, the working journalists and others connected with newspaper profession, have all the glory when they are working but once they retire, they are thrown to the dust heap; they are cast off by the society and are rejected by the society, and suddenly they find that they have nothing to fall back upon. Therefore, it is a social security measures and I

[Shri Kapil Verma]

also thank the hon. Prime Minister for taking personal interest in the matter, and I also thank the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister who done their best.

I was referring to the Wage Board, and the inordinate delay in the submission of their report. I am not going to apportion blame on anyone as to why it is happening. The working journalists know about it. I only wish that the report could have bee submitted earlier. Their extended term ends in March, and I do not want the Government to give them more than 2-3 months. After a great deal of criticism in the press and the profession, they have, at last, completed their hearings and I hope that they will complete their report within two months and the Government should tell them clearly that they must submit the report within two months so that the working journalists could get any benefit of it. I may add that the properietors of the newspapers are already taking steps to see that the recommendations of the Wage Board that are coming may be frustrated. Sir, you will be surprised to know that there is one big newspaper chain which brings out an edition of the paper from Delhi. They have introduced a contract system. Though they are paying huge amounts to some people whom they have employed, but it is on contract basis. This is an effort to evade the reommendations of the Wage oBard because when the Wage Board recommendations come, it will be controversial whether these will apply to these working journalists or not. This is also a kind of "divide and rule" policy because there are people already there who have given their lifetime and blood to the newspaper and there are even some Special Correspondents in some other newspapers also who are stagnating in the profession. They should be in 1B category, which is the highest category, but they have been put in 1A category. I am very sorry to say that the Palekar Award has not been implemented despite all the efforts of the Go[illegible] State Governments have not t[illegible] terest. Though we are fighting fo[illegible] Wage Board and its recommendations all that, the Palekar Award has not been implemented in most parts of the country Some of the neswapeprs which are taking all kinds of advantages from the Government have gone to the court and have tried to do certain things. They have taken stay orders. In any case, they a[illegible] trying to evade and escape its provisio[illegible] I am sure the Government will tak[illegible] notice of it.

Another thing is that the proprieto[illegible] newspapers have started dividing their newspapers into various units, bifurcating them to escape responsibility. I hope the Government will take measures to do something about it.

The part-time correspondents have their own problems. Our Finance Minister, when he was the Labour Minister, had passed an Ordinance. That Ordinance gave them certain privileges and certain status as working journalists. That Ordinance has not been implemented, because they have taken letters of guarantee from them saying that they are not working journalists and those poor people have given such a guarante to retains their jobs I hope the Government will take measures to ensure that this does not happen.

Sir, I will request the Government to speed up the Pension Bill, to speed up the Wage Board Award and to take other measures to bring real relief to the working journalists. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now the House stands adjourned and will meet again on 23rd March, 1988, at 11 A.M.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 23rd March, 1988.